

Arm over Government e in Court Line failure rescue operation begins

Rescue operation got under
esterday to bring back
holidaymakers stranded
by the Court Line collapse,
political dispute broke over
vernment's handling of the
Mr Heseltine, Conservative

y attack on Benn 'deception'

himself and Mr Peter Shore was
Thousands of people have lost
their money and their holidays
which, if the Government had
done what it said it had done, or
acted when it should have done,
could in part, at least, have been
avoided.

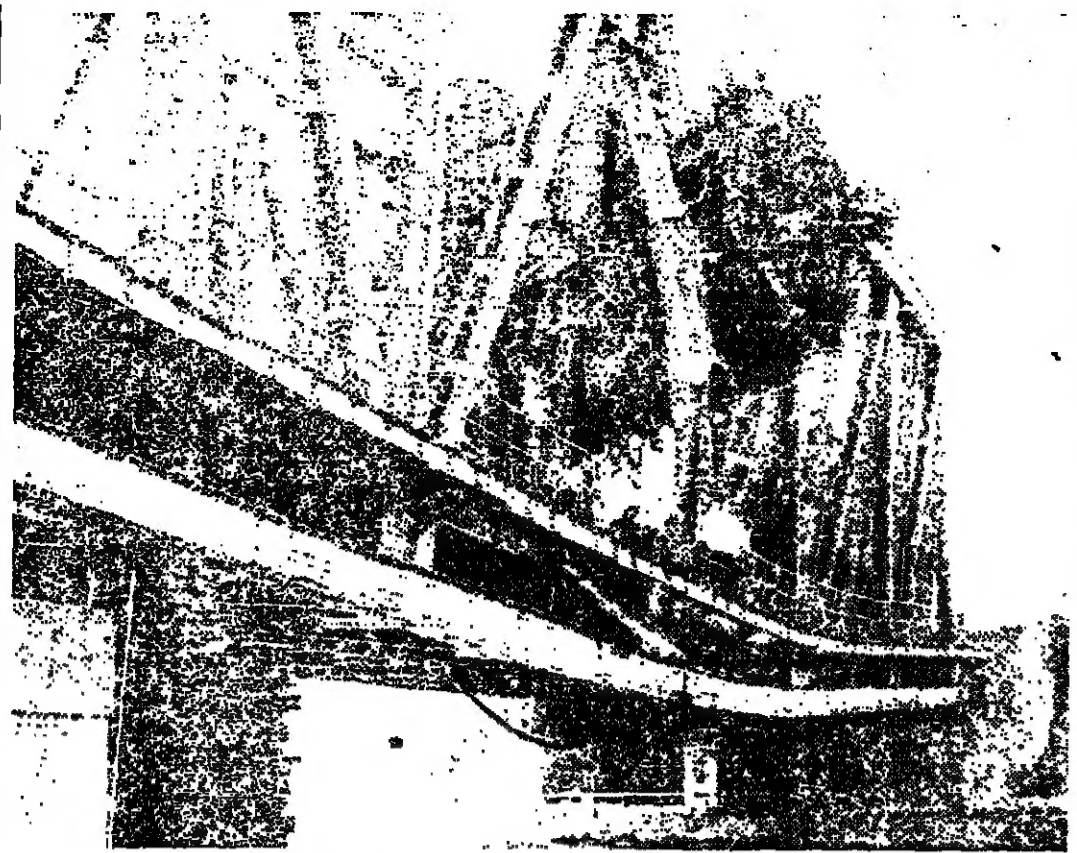
Mr Benn had told the Com-
mons at the time of the
nationalization of Court Ship-
builders that he had acted to
save the holidays booked
through Court Line. Now we
saw that he was told by Court
Line at that time that this could
not be guaranteed.

Peter Shore has talked about the
growing concern with Court Line
since early July. Not a word of
warning has he given to anyone
who booked after he first knew
the facts. The whole story is sadly
reminiscent of the Rolls-Royce
case. One of these ministers,
Wedgwood Benn, was deeply in-
volved in that company's decision
to enter into a contract to build
engines at a price which was un-
realistic. For that mistake many
of the directors of the company,
and 10,000 employees lost their
jobs. Only Anthony Wedgwood
Benn has survived unscathed.

In the case of Court Line, however,
the error was not in the ship-
yards. The lesson that must be
spelt out time and again is that
Wedgwood has neither the experi-
ence nor the management talent
to monitor or control industrial
and commercial activity.

Time and again politicians act
in the name of the people, and
the energy crisis has taken
sions need. It proves beyond
question the total lack of
foundation for the plans that a

Continued on page 2, col 1



A carriage of a Belgian passenger train sticking out of the superstructure of the Charleroi Canal bridge after the crash in which 15 people died. Report, page 3.

Ceasefire leaves one-third of Cyprus in turkish hands

By Our Foreign Staff

A ceasefire was called in
Cyprus yesterday afternoon be-
tween Turkish and Greek
Cyprus forces after three days
of fighting which left about
one third of the island in
Turkish hands.

Acceptance of the ceasefire
was announced by President
Glafkos Clerides of Cyprus who
left Nicosia during the day for
Limassol, where he checked on
the situation of refugees before
returning to the capital.

The ceasefire was reported to
be widely observed in most of
the island, although a United
Nations spokesman said some
sporadic shooting incidents
were taking place in Nicosia.
In New York a meeting of the
Security Council was called.

Paul Martin writes from
Morphou: Despite observance
of the ceasefire in other areas,
hours after it was declared by
the Turks their tanks and in-
fantry continued their advance
to the south-west. After sub-
duing the town of Morphou,
they drove on to the Turkish
Cyprus enclave at Lefka. They
were expected to push ahead
until they reached the Turkish
Cyprus stronghold at Kokkina
10 miles further west.

In the south of the island, the
Turks posed the most serious
threat to Larnaca so far when
two of their tanks and 100 in-
fantry rolled into the town of
Troli near the fringes of the
Dhekelia sovereign base. Troli
is within a firing range used by
the British forces in the base
area.

The Turkish invasion army
has all but achieved its terri-
torial objective, the so-called
Atilla Line slicing the island
of Cyprus from Famagusta in
the east to Morphou in the
west. With the port of Fama-
gusta in their hands, the Turks
bulldozed a series of waves of
air attacks and artillery bar-
rages.

Around the capital Turkish

jets have pounded Greek Cy-
riot positions from the air
since early morning. The day-
long artillery barrage has
begun to close the circle
around the city. Only one of
the access roads, the main
road south to Limassol,
remains in full control of the
Greeks. The rest have either
been taken or are cut by the
Turks.

About 200,000 Greek
Cyriots are now refugees
from the Turkish invasion.
Today I saw them streaming in
convoys of cars out of the
capital as the war crept closer
to the centre of Nicosia. Terri-
fied and dispirited, they are
fleeing en masse as the Tur-
kish advance comes closer.

Turkish jets today pounded
the Greek battalion dug in
along the approaches to Nicosia.
Tanks and artillery poured
hundreds of shells into the
scrub and olive groves between
Nicosia airport and the fringes
of the suburbs.

As intense fighting erupted
along the line dividing the
Greek and Turkish communi-
ties of Nicosia, the British
High Commission came under
the heaviest mortar and
machine-gun fire since the war
began. After the High Commis-
sion building received direct
hits, the staff were evacuated
by the United Nations. No one
was hurt.

In the captured town of
Famagusta, Turkish tanks and
armoured personnel carriers
probed the perimeter of the
Greek city in search of pockets
of resistance. After the Turks
had rolled their tanks from the
north into the besieged old
city to relieve 10,000 Turkish
Cyriots yesterday, the Greek
resistance collapsed. Today the
Turkish Cyriots were jubilant.

The Turks had earlier
launched an assault on the
Greek town of Yzeriokkos,
about four miles from the air-
port, to secure an access route

Price rises trigger seventh 40p increase

By Business News Staff

The latest 0.9 per cent rise
in retail prices triggers off
another 40p threshold increase
in pay packets.

This is the seventh such
benefit since June. The total
threshold benefits so far come
to £2.80. More than 10 million
workers are believed to be
involved.

Although retail price rises
were lower than the sharp
increases in the early part of
this year, the recent figures still
indicate an exceptionally high
rate of inflation.

Retail prices have risen by
more than 10 per cent in the
past six months, a higher rate
of increase than in all but two
years since the war.

The Government acted yester-
day to stop bread prices rising
by adding to its subsidy. State
payments to bakers combined
with the enforced cut in trade
profits are now saving shoppers
up to 5p on a large loaf.

The Price Commission
allowed the industry to raise
the price of a large sliced loaf
by 4p last week. The Depart-
ment of Prices and Consumer
Protection will absorb that in-
crease through payments worth
more than £10m this financial
year.

The total bread subsidy will
cost more than £50m this finan-
cial year and absorb 2 1/2p of the
cost of a 1 1/2p loaf. But some
shops are selling bread for 12p
or 12 1/2p instead of 14 1/2p because
traders have agreed to con-
centrate general profit cuts
ordered by the Government and
Price Commission on basic
foods.

Yesterday's government an-
nouncement said nothing about
the bakers' plea for extra sub-
sidy payments to compensate
for loss of profitability caused
by statutory price curbs.



Sobers gives notice of retirement

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

Only for another three weeks
will it be possible to watch Gary
Sobers, arguably the greatest
cricketer of all time, playing
the game which has brought
him such fame and which he
has played so gracefully for
over 20 years. He gave notice
yesterday of his intention to
retire at the end of the present
season.

Northinghamshire have eight
matches left, three of them on
Sundays, in which to take a last
look at Sobers, and I advise
those who can to do so. I say
that for two reasons: first, be-
cause he will be really trying
and secondly, because we shall
seldom see him like again. If
anyone is wondering whether he
is still good, already this month
he has made the fastest cham-
pionship 100 of the year, in 83
minutes, for Northinghamshire
against Derbyshire.

Sobers is 38. He played his
first first-class match for Bar-
bados against the Indians in
1953. Chosen as a slow bowler,
he went down 89 overs in the
match, at the age of 16. His
first Test match was against
England the next year, since
when his all round record in
Test cricket has surpassed any-
thing ever achieved before. He
has scored 8,022 runs in Test
matches, including 26 hundreds,
and taken 235 Test wickets and
110 Test catches. He played an
innings of 254 at Melbourne
which Don Bradman described
as the best ever seen in Aus-
tralia and one of the most perfect
ever played. He could equally
well have bowled an opening
spell with the new ball to strike
terror into the hearts of the
best batsmen in the game.

It was this incredible
versatility that made Sobers pre-
eminent in the game. I have
heard famous and greatly gifted
cricketers say of him that it
was simply not fair for one man
to be so impossibly good at so
many things. He has been as
likely to win a Test match with
a breathtaking catch in the leg
trap as with a brilliant throw
from cover point; as likely to
turn another with a spell of
orthodox, left arm spin, as he
did only last February in Port
of Spain, as with a dozen overs
of chinamen and googlies or a
couple of fast inswingers; as
capable of a long defensive
innings as an attacking tour de
force.

Continued on page 5, col 1

Int hope for 100,000 who paid

Geddes

£1.5 million rescue
to airlift the 49,000
holidaymakers began
there seemed little
the 100,000 people
to go on their holiday
group.

normal practice for tour
to ask for full pay-
package holiday six to
weeks in advance, so many
have lost hundreds of
a well as their holiday,
who had booked for
in the autumn and
may have lost only the
of about £3 a head.
of £3.3m, lodged by
is companies under the
of British Travel
(ABTA) regulations,
called in and deposited
fund operated by 20
our operators, all mem-
bers the Tour Operators'
£1.5m of this will pay
rescue operation, a
500,000 or so will go
hotel bills, becalmed
night until all holiday-
ow overseas have been
ome. This leaves about
be shared among the
people who have made
payments for holidays,
known yet how much
rescue.

I be months before
akers know if they
rive any money, Mr
usell, a spokesman for
pert Nicholson, the
joined special mana-
Court Line, said that
he said holidaymakers
the category of "un-
creditors" and were
e list of priorities, ex-
ordinary shareholders,
view suggestions that
se had acted irrespon-
continuing to take
from holidaymakers
to its collapse.

A responsible company,
ow no reason to refer
company in any other
minues trading while
any has no prospect of
a debts, the directors
onally liable for any
ncurred after that.
No board of direc-
to run on and incur
liability like that,"
George Matthews, of
aid they had advised
to try to book alterna-
days with other tour



A stark announcement tells its own story yesterday as Court Line check-in desk at Luton airport.

vice offered by airlines, was
asked why the CAA had not
revoked Court Line's licence to
operate when the signs of
the insolvency became apparent.
"You have the choice of
playing this in a safe way and
withdrawing the licence at the
first rumour of trouble and
putting the company out of
business," he said. But this
is not a decision he takes
lightly, for many jobs are in-
volved. By acting precipitately
you may create the very prob-
lem you are trying to avoid."

The airlift will be tackled as
a joint operation by the CAA,
ABTA and the Tour Operators'
Study Group, Mr Geddes said.
The scheme had been worked
out in the most difficult circum-
stances they could expect. "We
have the collapse of one of the
biggest tour organizer groups
at the height of the holiday
season—you could not impose a
heavier load."

Mr Sidney Perez, chief execu-
tive of Halcyn Horizon, a
Court Line subsidiary, has been
appointed to lead the rescue
operation. Aircraft of all British
operators and foreign carriers,
where appropriate, are being
used.

About 70 per cent of the
stranded tourists are in the
Balearic Islands or on the
Spanish mainland. Others are
scattered around resorts mainly
in Europe and North Africa.
About 25 flights were made
yesterday.

All Court Line's aircraft at
Luton have been impounded.
In addition to the 150,000 people
booked with Court Line sub-
sidiaries, another 50,000 pas-
sengers due to be carried in
Court Line planes by other tour
operators, will be affected by
the group's collapse.

Mr Colin Collins, of Court
Line, said last night that the
bond deposited with the ABTA
was separate from any that
might be arranged by the
liquidators.

The company was still sol-
vent when it decided to cease
trading, he added. What had
led to the decision was the
realization that Court Line was
beginning to receive money
for 1975 operations for which
it might not be able to get the
backing.

Overseas Services Ltd, a sub-
sidiary of Court Line, has not
been affected by the parent
company's collapse.

Resorts leave Mr Thorpe up in the air

Mr Thorpe, the Liberal
leader, was yesterday refused
permission to land his hover-
craft among holidaymakers at
Luton West Country resorts.

Local authorities at Torquay,
Paignton, Sidmouth and Ex-
mouth, invoking by-laws, said
that if he used the hovercraft
he would have to find some
other way of getting ashore.

There appeared, however, to
be no objections in his home
county of Devon, North.
Mr Thorpe began a 10-day
speech-making tour at Ilfr-
combe on August 28.

Mr Thorpe said yesterday:
"There are certain complica-
tions, but with good will on both
sides I am certain these matters
can be resolved."

Ethiopian Army takeover seems imminent

Addis Ababa, Aug 16.—The
Ethiopian armed forces today
stripped Emperor Haile Selassie
of some of his powers and a
military takeover appeared
imminent.

The Army backed their action
against the Emperor, who is 62,
with a show of force. Tanks,
armoured cars and troop car-
riers paraded through the
streets of the capital and a
squadron of jet fighters flew
overhead.

The Armed Forces Committee,
in a radio broadcast, announced
that it had abolished the
monarch's crown council,
court of justice and military
committee.

A report circulated here that
the Prime Minister, Mr Michael
Imru, a cousin of the Emperor,
and his three-week-old Cabinet
had resigned, but this was later
denied.

Twenty-three Eritrean mem-
bers of the Ethiopian Parliam-
ent said today they would
resign in protest over alleged
massacres by Ethiopian troops
in Eritrea.—Reuter and Agence
France Presse.

The rest of the news

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Dewar's goes down smoothly

Dewar's
FINE SCOTCH WHISKY
"White Label"
John Dewar & Sons Ltd
PERTH, SCOTLAND
TOP PROOF
26 2/3 FLOZ

Blended for smoothness—it never varies.

Heath says Tories will ask unions to aid inflation fight

Political Editor

Conservative Party
next election the con-
flict will be the
which all other pri-
a nation must give
Mr Heath said that
y in Ramsgate when he
d that in the absence of
ion from the trade
d Conservative Govern-
uld have to take finan-
economic measures
ould be harsher than
h otherwise be necessary.

loyment will be lower,
spending on our social
o will the standard of
the British people.

is not the way we
ollow. It is a way we
o do so by the decisions
s. But I believe that
ive clear majority to
inflation the prospects

for cooperation would be con-
siderably better than now
appears. I know that when it
comes to the point most trade
unionists, like everyone else,
want to see inflation under con-
trol.

"Once we had a clear
majority for this purpose, then
the present confused situation
will change. We would have
made no pretty promises.
Indeed, it will be our duty
throughout the election cam-
paign to explain how difficult
the immediate prospects are.
But if we can obtain the
cooperation which we shall
seek, and which it will be in
the interests of the trades unions to
give, then we have a good
chance of weathering this storm
as a united and responsible
nation."

After condemning the Labour
Government's abdication from
th fight against inflation, Mr

Heath asserted that a Conserva-
tive Government "will use all
the means at its disposal to
fight inflation".

He continued: "We are
always prepared to learn from
the past, and one lesson from
our own experience has been
that we cannot put too much
emphasis on one method.

"We shall need to practise
the utmost restraint in local
and government spending so
that as a government we have
to borrow less from the public
and less from abroad. The ex-
tent to which North Sea oil is
already mortgaged is one of the
most frightening aspects of
present policy.

"We shall have to devise an
incomes policy to fill the
present vacuum. The exact
nature of this policy will
depend on the reaction, above
all of the trade union move-

ment, with its proven power
over our economy. We shall
be offering the trade union
movement a choice when we
ask for their cooperation.

"We shall tell them that we
are determined to control in-
flation, and that this is an aim
to which all other priorities as
a nation must give place. We
shall ask them to reinforce our
tax policies and our monetary
policies. We shall ask them to
cooperate in an incomes policy
which will safeguard the weak-
est and restrain the strong from
wrecking our prospects by
pressing pay claims which
Britain cannot afford.

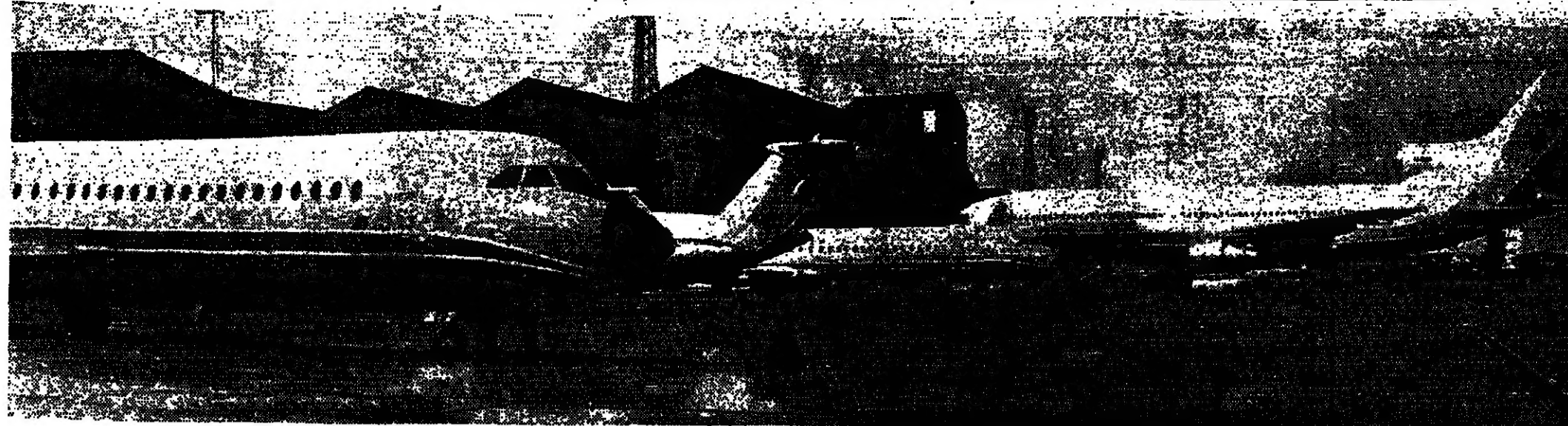
"We shall explain that this
cooperation, if it is to be effec-
tive, will require from them not
general statements of intent but
a genuine and active coopera-
tion. We shall explain that if
they do not feel able to offer

this cooperation, then we as a
government will have to accept
our responsibility to the nation
as a whole to deal with in-
flation."

Mr Heath asserted his convic-
tion that the next election,
whenever it comes, would be
about inflation. He described
as "the most important test of
all" which group of men and
women in public life had the
range of policies most likely to
bring inflation under control.

At the next election the
people clearly meant to find out
more conclusively than in
February which party could con-
trol inflation, which was now
poisoning, and could before long
destroy, our society.

The Labour Government had aban-
doned any serious attempt to
deal with inflation and instead
of a cure prescribed tranquil-
lizers.



Dejected symbols of the Court Line collapse—the impounded BAC One Elevens and a Lockheed TriStar on the tarmac at Luton Airport yesterday.

Airlift to bring home stranded holidaymakers begins

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Aug. 16

A rescue operation began at Spanish coastal resorts today to bring home British holidaymakers stranded by the Court Line collapse.

Representatives of Court Line and its tour companies spent the day advising about 25,000 clients about arrangements being made for them. They were assured that they could be flown home at the end of their scheduled holidays.

Most hotel keepers reacted well and told customers that they would not be presented with a bill personally. However, the news of the Court Line liquidation was a serious blow to Spanish businessmen since it comes after other grave difficulties in tourism.

The Ministry of Information and Tourism in a statement issued in Madrid said: "The British authorities have given us every assurance that the Association of British Travel Agents (ABTA) will take charge of all pending debts and expenses incurred by tourists until they return home."

The semi-official news agency CIRA said that the ministry "has studied and foreseen the necessary measures to resolve whatever problems might occur."

Tourist industry sources said that British Airways had guaranteed sufficient aircraft to bring the tourists home.

The airlift started today with the departure of tourists from several Spanish airports. Over the weekend several thousand Britons are expected to be brought home. Two Tristars and two other big jets were scheduled to fly from Alicante to Luton, Manchester and Bristol.

In Alicante, the main city on the White Coast, the British Consulate said: "Everything seems to be working for the moment, but we will not know for sure until the weekend."

At Benidorm, 20 miles away, 17 Clarkson couriers rushed from hotel to hotel explaining the situation to more than 2,000 clients. A Clarkson representative said: "We have told all the clients to relax and enjoy themselves. We will take care of everything. I am getting Telex messages from London by the hour to keep us informed. There are no problems with the hotels at the moment and I don't expect any."

Spanish hotel keepers are more concerned about the loss of pending reservations than the collection of bills for tourists who are still here.

Already suffering from a profit squeeze brought on by inflation and a decrease in the number of foreign tourists, hotel operators who catered primarily for the British now face empty rooms for the rest of August, the peak tourist month, and September.

Portugal: British Airways is prepared to fly home about a thousand British tourists affected by the collapse. Passages will be available as vacancies occur on the regular flights and will not cost Court Line ticket-holders extra money. "We shall play our role at cost without making money," Mr. John Earle, British Airways manager in Lisbon, said.

Mr. Earle added: "Our main problem is getting in touch with the holidaymakers. Most people do not read British newspapers on holidays abroad, and some of them may only find out about the collapse when they arrive at the airport to catch the plane home."

British Airways has asked the Portuguese Secretariat for Tourism to put out messages for Court Line tourists on a Portuguese radio programme broadcast each morning in English.

West Germany: A group of 113 British tourists returning home

from Austria were stranded for several hours at Munich after a flight cancellation.

The group arrived by bus from Austria to find that there was no plane for them. They were told of the situation by a local representative of Clarkson.

They were promised seats on a special flight scheduled to leave four hours later than their original flight.

The British Consulate in Munich said it was understood that there were a further 600 British tourists still in Austria on holidays organized by Court Line companies. It was waiting to hear further about arrangements.

Yugoslavia: There are 240 British tourists in Yugoslavia with Horizon Holidays, of whom 115 are being airlifted home today, the British Embassy said. The remaining 125 will be flown home in the next few days.

Holidaymakers were advised to contact local travel agents to organize their return home. Local agents were given assurances from ABTA that all costs for repatriation of stranded tourists will be covered.

The embassy said: "All stranded holidaymakers will be repatriated." It had no reports

of tourists travelling with other Court Line companies, but if any were found, they too would be repatriated.

Italy: British consulate officials said there were at least 1,600 holidaymakers on a Court Line tour at Jesolo on the Adriatic. Making arrangements to take them home was complicated because of Ferragosto, the big summer holiday when all activities are at a minimum.

The British Embassy said there were "a few hundred" more holidaymakers affected, on the Italian Riviera, near Genoa and 700 people at Palermo who were mostly passengers on a cruise ending there today.

Consulates were making arrangements to provide food and lodging. No cases of hardship or difficulties have been reported.

Malta: Alternative travel arrangements, mostly on Air Malta flights, have been made by Maltese tour operators. Most Court Line tourists left before the company's collapse, but about 240 remained.

An Air Malta flight left earlier today with 120 passengers, and the rest are expected to leave this evening.

Tears and anger as tourists mob offices

By Staff Reporters

Police were called yesterday to the offices of Clarkson, a Court Line company, in Sun Street, London, after a crowd of about 150 gathered outside the locked doors. A member of Clarkson's staff tried to pacify the disappointed holidaymakers. No arrests were made and the crowd eventually dispersed.

In Holborn, the offices of Horizon and AS were open, but staff could give no positive answers to customers.

At Luton Airport, a group of disappointed holidaymakers waited outside the waiting area, some crying and some shouting. Others took officials' advice to return home. They brought sympathy from other passengers.

Several coachloads of them were waiting at the airport when we arrived at 5.30 am. Mrs. Joy Richardson, of Chelsea, said: "They were like refugees. Some teenage girls were in tears."

At Glasgow, a distraught crowd who had been bound for Spain were told: "Your flight has been cancelled. Please see your travel agent." The story was repeated at Birmingham Airport.

Later, Luton District Council, the owner of Luton Airport, impounded three Court Line jets—two BAC One Elevens and a Lockheed TriStar.

The airport committee chairman, Councillor James Carleton, said last night that the council was exercising its powers under the Civil Aviation Act, 1968, to detain aircraft.

"There are substantial sums still due to the council. The action to detain aircraft is designed to secure, as far as possible, the council's rights in respect of those charges."

The council's action came at the end of a day of much uncertainty at the airport, culminating in the arrival of the last Court Line flight, a TriStar from Rome, in the West Indies, with more than 300 people on board.

Wallace Arnold Tours of Leeds said last night that customers who had booked flights through them and who would have travelled in Court Line aircraft would be offered accommodation on other flights.

Radiographers return after pay promise

By Alan Hamilton
Labour Staff

National Health Service radiographers were promised by the Department of Health and Social Security yesterday that a pay award would be made to award them an increase in pay next month.

As a result some of the strikes by X-ray technicians have been called off, although overtime bans continue in many hospitals.

The increases would be paid when Lord Halsebury, whose committee of inquiry is looking at the provision of delivery of an interim report of his findings, probably on September 16. The increases to the radiographers would represent the backdating of whatever Lord Halsebury recommends to May 23.

The Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS), the union which ordered the strike campaign, has failed in its efforts to tie the department down to a specific figure for a wage increase. The union had sought a firm promise of a £150 sum per annum, but was outvoted by the other staff side members of the Whitley Council at a meeting yesterday.

In the North-east, where 25 hospitals, most staff have returned to work and are at work only an overtime ban. Strikers were still confined yesterday at isolated hospitals in Scotland, Newcastle upon Tyne, Lancashire and Devon.

Mr. Reginald Bird, ASTMS national officer, expressed satisfaction at the department's undertaking, but said he was disappointed that the Whitley Council staff side had not pushed harder for a commitment to a firm figure.

"Our members will recognize that we have made a start, they may think that the limited move will allow the return to work," he said.

Mr. John Evans, president of the Society of Radiographers, said that to demand a specific figure now might jeopardize the whole of the Halsebury inquiry.

Health authorities will try to include lump sum payments over pecked at the end of September. Those payments will be "on account" until Lord Halsebury produces his final recommendations at a later date; similar arrangements are expected to be made for nurses and midwives who are also hoping for an interim payment.

In the North-east, where 25 hospitals, most staff have returned to work and are at work only an overtime ban. Strikers were still confined yesterday at isolated hospitals in Scotland, Newcastle upon Tyne, Lancashire and Devon.

Oil-rig divers form group to protect their interests

By Michael Hornell

North Sea divers are being constantly intimidated by some oil companies and that has contributed to the high accident rate at sea, Mr. Michael Crickton-Todd, general secretary of the newly formed British Federation for Professional Divers, which has been organized to protect divers' interests, said.

"Each diver is on his own in the North Sea and if he considers conditions to be adverse and refuses to enter the water there is a strong possibility he will be sacked, so he carries on," he added.

"There are rules and regulations on safety but a great many of them are ignored. The oil companies don't seem to realize the job we do is extremely dangerous and has to be done by a qualified person. The divers' lives are at risk and the standard of living is not good."

Mr. Crickton-Todd, aged 29, who has just been elected by one offshore drilling company, said that present safety regulations were frequently ignored because of pressures from the oil companies.

The federation, he said, aimed to ensure that stringent new safety and medical regulations to be implemented on January 1 next year, under the Offshore Installations (Diving Operations) Regulations 1974, were properly implemented.

Divers were treated like second-class citizens, he said. The diver's job in the North Sea was as important as any, but "until now he has had no right to turn to when he is asked to work in dangerous and intolerable conditions." He believed the new regulations would make

a great deal of difference provided they were properly enforced.

"With this legislation, divers will have an official code of diving, whereas in the past it was a matter of being placed on the diver's self and he is solely responsible for any fatalities or injuries which may take place."

"For the first time divers will, through the federation, be able to handle any violations of safety codes, insurance claims in event of death or injury, any disputes."

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Commander J. Warner, senior lecturer in diving for the Department of Energy, day welcomed the formation of the federation after a meeting with Mr. Crickton-Todd.

Professor Dennis W. Professor of Surgical Sciences at the University of Newcastle upon Tyne and the leader of the Medical Research Council decompression sickness research team, said: "We hope the divers are properly looked after medically and stimulate diving to keep up records. He welcomed the new safety medical regulations."

Minister holds out little hope for Court Line clients

Continued from page 1

Labour Government have to subject Britain's airlines to central planning control.

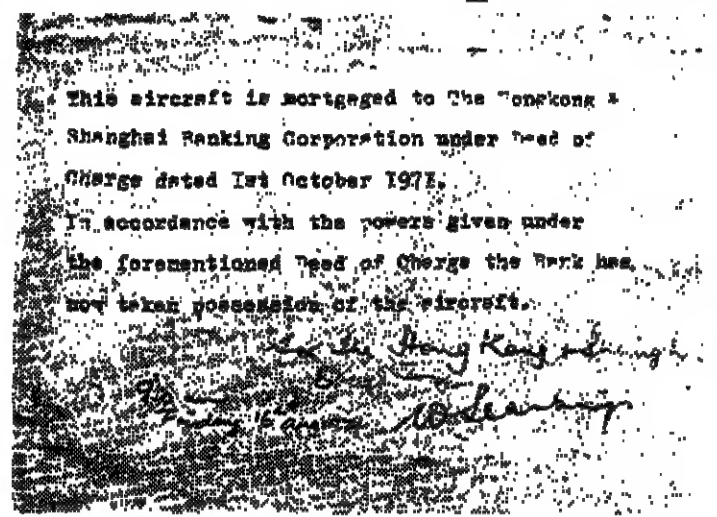
Meanwhile, the Official Receiver has been appointed provisional liquidator of Court Line with Mr. Rupert Nicholson, the Rolls-Royce receiver, as his special manager.

Mr. Nicholson, from the City accounts firm Marwick and Mitchell, was apparently called in to conduct a detailed assessment of Court Line's financial position on July 1. That was four days after Mr. Benn made his statement that the shipbuilding interests were being nationalized and that nationalization should stabilize the situation relating to Court Line, owner of Clarkson and Horizon Tours.

Yesterday Mr. Benn, who had originally arranged to pay £15m to nationalize the shipbuilders Ltd, with mixed state and National Westminster Bank loans totalling £8m, said: "The announcement today by Court Line that they are placing their holiday and aviation subsidiary companies into liquidation means that the purchase of the shipbuilding interests cannot be concluded in exactly the manner originally contemplated."

He said that the necessary steps would be taken to proceed with the purchase of the shipbuilding interests and associated interests from the liquidator, and to complete the transaction as soon as possible.

However, Mr. Shore emphasized at his press conference that the disposal of the company's assets was a matter for the liquidator. He ruled out as unlikely the possibility of a sale elsewhere, such as to Tate and Lyle, which tried to buy the shipyard. Nevertheless, nego-



An impounding notice posted to the side of a Court Line jet at Luton yesterday.

tiations would have to take place with the liquidator.

Defending the Government's position, Mr. Shore said he was not anxious to quarrel with the company, since it had been hoped that the measures concerning the acquisition of the shipbuilding operations would have enabled the holiday operations to be carried through.

"But it is right for me to say that it was the considered judgment of the company that the money the Government was prepared to inject at the end of June was sufficient to sustain the holiday side through the season."

In a statement Court Line said earlier: "In the negotiations it was expressly stated that the Government would not give the Government any assurance that the aviation and leisure divisions could in fact complete their 1974 summer programmes, although, of course, it was hoped

that the shipbuilding and ship-repairing sale could enable those and subsequent programmes to be carried out."

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over to help the distressed company.

Mr. Shore disclosed that he had been involved in discussions on possible ways of phasing down the company's operations in a way which would make it possible for those people who had paid for their holidays to still enjoy them.

That was the solution which everyone preferred, but it was not possible to reach agreement on the very complex arrangements it required. These efforts were not directed towards preventing the liquidation but achieving a more orderly way of handling the situation.

The whole Court Line affair is bound to assume new dimensions of political importance, especially as the Opposition alleged that Mr. Benn had used the company's difficulties to build up under duress and had failed to place his scheme before the independent scrutiny of the Industrial Development Advisory Board. The board has a statutory duty to examine special aid projects under the Conservative Industry Act, 1972.

Sir George Young, MP for Belling, Acton, said last night that he felt the Government had an obligation to compensate holidaymakers in view of Mr. Benn's statement on June 28 that the company was in a difficult situation.

Mr. Paul Tyler, the Liberal Party's spokesman on transport matters, called for an investigation by the Ombudsman into the role of the Department of Trade in the events leading up to the collapse.

He also wants the Director General of Fair Trading to look at certain aspects. The implied assurance to holidaymakers of the ABTA, backed by the Civil Aviation Authority and the Government, was "a hollow joke."

Detectives question man in Belfast about Tower bomb

From Robert Fisk
Belfast

Two bomb squad detectives from Scotland Yard have travelled to Northern Ireland to question a young Roman Catholic from the Falls Road area of the city about the bomb at the Tower of London last month which killed a woman and injured more than 40 other people. The two policemen had with them an Englishman who had been in the Tower shortly before the explosion, but he did not make a satisfactory identification of the suspect.

The police in Ulster are making no official comment about the Scotland Yard visit, but the suspect is known to be in custody in the province on a charge of possessing arms. Scotland Yard sent its own detectives to Belfast after a member of the Royal Ulster Constabulary thought he recognized the man's face from a Photofit picture issued by the police in London.

The English detectives spent at least 36 hours in the province and returned home yesterday, but it is understood that they may yet return to Northern Ireland to continue their in-

quiry. In a long report containing recommendations for the Gardiner Committee which is examining internment, the organization also asks for changes in the Emergency Provisions Act, saying that unless some legal reforms take place "the residue of civil liberties will be dissolved by the activities of the security forces" with the tacit acceptance of legislators and of the community.

Protestant civil rights groups have come somewhat late on the scene in Northern Ireland, and began to flourish only when "loyalists" were first interned last year. The Ulster Citizens' Civil Liberties Advice Centre, whose report was published yesterday, was originally set up by the UDA, although it now operates autonomously.

The document says that the powers of the security forces to stop, question, arrest and search citizens both in public and in their homes are sweeping. It adds: "We believe they have been too readily accepted by the citizens of Northern Ireland." It is important to establish some minimal protection for citizens, the document says, lest the powers become subject to common abuse and come to be regarded as normal police functions.

The centre's reasons for ending internment are remarkably similar to those put forward by Roman Catholic civil rights groups. It says that the earnings of a family are automatically reduced to the bare minimum when the head of the household is arrested and held without trial.

Worth-while art 'only by state support'

By Our Political Staff

Mr. Hugh Jenkins, minister with responsibility for the arts, said in Dorchester last night: "But for the state there would be no worth-while art in the country today, just as there is little worth-while political comment."

"In the theatre, there would be the West End, pantomimes and summer shows about what we have in the newspapers. In the theatre most of the serious work is done by the state-subsidized companies and the trivials are performed for profit."

"We need an element of serious information, and the only place you can get it today is by listening to the overseas service of the BBC radio. Would it be too much to ask for just one newspaper which was not full of unsupported opinions?"

Pony tied and dumped in river

The RSPCA promised a reward yesterday for information leading to the discovery of who tied a 10-week-old Shetland pony and dumped it in a river to drown. The pony was taken from its mother and six other ponies in a field at Baswick Lane, Stafford.

After four days, its owner, Mr. Dennis Finney, a farmer, of Rowley Grove, Stafford, found it lying in the River Penk near, with a noose round its neck and its legs bound to a tree.

Seven tie for first place in chess championship

From Harry Golombek
Chess Correspondent

Seven players tied for first place in the British chess championship at Clacton yesterday. A play-off for the title will be arranged later this year.

Williams won his game against Simon Webb in the eleventh and final round, and since Botvinnik beat Speelman, the two victors join the band of first prize winners, comprising of Bellin, Botvinnik, Hartston, Haygarth, Mettel, Stean, and Williams.

The final scores in the championship were: Bellin, Botvinnik, Hartston, Haygarth, Mettel, Stean and Williams 7; Holloway, Law and S. Webb 6; Knox, Nunn, Penrose, Perkins, Sinclair, Speelman 5; Eley, Lennox, Mibbs 5; Bennett, Clarke, Hindle, Storer, Ludgate, and Webb 5; Hempsen, Swanson and Thomas 4; Lightfoot and Wise 4; and Hardy 3.

The major open was won with considerable ease by L. de

Veauce with ten points out of 11. The under-21 championship went to John Nicholson, a Cambridge undergraduate, with a score of nine out of 11.

Round 11: Mayhew 4, Mettel 0; Simon 1, Bellin 0; Nunn 1, Botvinnik 0; Hartston 1, Haygarth 0; Mettel 1, Stean 0; Williams 1, Holloway 0; Law 1, S. Webb 0; Knox 1, Nunn 0; Penrose 1, Perkins 0; Sinclair 1, Speelman 0; Eley 1, Lennox 0; Mibbs 1, Bennett 0; Clarke 1, Hindle 0; Storer 1, Ludgate 0; Webb 1, Hempsen 0; Swanson 1, Thomas 0; Lightfoot 1, Wise 0; and Hardy 3.

Further rounds: Mrs. Hartston 10; Mettel 9; Simon 8; Bellin 8; Nunn 8; Botvinnik 8; Hartston 8; Haygarth 8; Mettel 8; Stean 8; Williams 8; Holloway 7; Law 7; S. Webb 7; Knox 7; Nunn 7; Penrose 7; Perkins 7; Sinclair 7; Speelman 7; Eley 7; Lennox 7; Mibbs 7; Bennett 7; Clarke 7; Hindle 7; Storer 7; Ludgate 7; Webb 7; Hempsen 7; Swanson 7; Thomas 7; Lightfoot 7; Wise 7; and Hardy 7.

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Officer murder alleged

Andrew Stevenson, aged 38, of Linwood Street, London, was remanded in custody until next Tuesday at Coleraine Magistrates' Court yesterday charged with the murder of a British Army officer, Captain Anthony Hungerford-Pollen, on April 14.

Baby dies in London fire

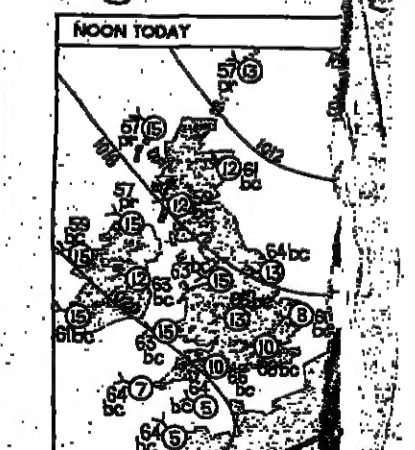
An 11-month-old boy died in a fire upstairs at his parents' home, in Wembley, last night. His mother and her six other children were downstairs, unaware that anything was wrong. The fire brigade found the boy dead in his cot. His mother was taken to hospital with shock.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today		Tomorrow	
Sun rises:	5.45 am	Sun rises:	5.50 am
Sun sets:	8.20 pm	Sun sets:	8.18 pm
Moon rises:	5.24 am	Moon rises:	6.51 am
Moon sets:	7.43 pm	Moon sets:	8.7 pm

First quarter: August 24.
Lighting up: 8.48 pm to 5.22 am.
High water: London Bridge, 2.43 am, 7.3m (24.0ft); 3.5 pm, 7.3m (24.0ft).
Low water: London Bridge, 1.15 am, 1.3m (4.3ft); 4.44 pm, 1.3m (4.3ft).
High water: Dover, 1.25 am, 1.7m (5.6ft); 4.44 pm, 1.7m (5.6ft).
Low water: Dover, 11.45 pm, 5.8m (22.0ft).
High water: Liverpool, 1.35 am, 3.8m (12.5ft); 11.55 pm, 3.2m (10.5ft).



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An unstable NW airstream covers most of the British Isles. Forecasts for 6 am to midnight: London, Midlands, Channel Islands, East Anglia, SE, E. British SW Central England: Sunny spells, occasional showers developing during afternoon; wind W, light or moderate; max temp 21° (70°F).

Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, N Ireland: Sunny

spells and showers; wind NW, moderate, locally fresh; max temp 21°C (69°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Monday: Mostly dry tomorrow but cloudier with showers after 11 am and W areas on Monday; temps near or rather above normal. Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (2): Wind W, moderate, sea slight.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind W, moderate, sea slight.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY		MIDDAY	
Wales:	19-21	19-21	19-21
London:	18-21	18-21	18-21
Manchester:	17-20	17-20	17-20
Birmingham:	17-20	17-20	17-20
Cardiff:	17-20	17-20	17-20
Edinburgh:	16-19	16-19	16-19
Glasgow:	16-19	16-19	16-19
London:	18-21	18-21	18-21
Manchester:	17-20	17-20	17-20
Birmingham:	17-20	17-20	17-20
Cardiff:	17-20	17-20	17-20
Edinburgh:	16-19	16-19	16-19
Glasgow:	16-19	16-19	16-19

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HOME NEWS

ast hopes for hovertrain project ashed as Government ys track can be dismantled

Staff Reporter
One-mile high-speed test at Earith, near Cambridge, of the abandoned hovertrain project, is expected to be ended this evening after the Government has decided to scrap the £5m scheme.

A White Paper published today by the Government also says that the test is to be ended and that the hovertrain project is to be abandoned. The White Paper says that the Government has decided to scrap the £5m scheme.

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Mr Aspinall wins fight for wildlife park

Mr John Aspinall, who once owned a night club in London, has won a six-year battle to open a wildlife park in Kent. His application for planning permission for the £1m project at Port Lympne, near Folkestone, his third choice, has been approved by Shepway District Council.

Mr Aspinall plans to open the park next June, if he can find a financial backer. He hopes to create a breeding sanctuary for the wild animals in his huge but overpopulated private zoo at Folkestone, near Canterbury, and restore the Port Lympne estate's mansion and gardens.

WEST EUROPE AND OVERSEAS



Breakfast-time briefing for President Ford in the White House. From left: Mr Bill Timmons, Congressional liaison official, Senator Jacob Javits of New York, Dr Henry Kissinger, Secretary of State, Mr Ford (centre), Senator Henry Jackson of Washington, Senator Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut, and General Brent Scowcroft, assistant national security adviser.

King Husain in talks with Mr Ford

Washington, Aug. 16.—President Ford today conferred with King Husain of Jordan on the Middle East situation and efforts to resolve the Arab-Israeli dispute. The Jordanian monarch was the first head of state to call at the White House since Mr Ford took over from Mr Nixon a week ago.

Their talks were a continuation of meetings that the King held with Mr Nixon in Amman last June, during the former President's tour of the Middle East.

The session between the King and Mr Ford was held in the White House Oval Office and attended also by Dr Kissinger, the Secretary of State. Also at the meeting were Mr Ziad Rifai, the Jordanian Prime Minister, and Mr Thomas Pickering, American Ambassador to Jordan.

The King's official said the King wanted to sound out Mr Ford on a disengagement of Jordanian-Israeli troops along

their border similar to ones worked out between Israel, Syria and Egypt.

The meeting was one of many King Husain arranged with American officials over a two-day period. He will be the guest at Mr Ford's first diplomatic dinner at the White House tonight.

President Sadat has asked Mr Ismail Fahmi, his Foreign Minister, to prolong a visit to Washington because of the arrival of King Husain, the semi-official daily Al-Ahram reported today.

Dr Soares begins talks with Frelimo

Dar es Salaam, Aug. 16.—Dr Mario Soares, the Portuguese Foreign Minister, today began talks with the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) on handing over of power in the territory.

The Foreign Minister, accompanied by Mr Antonio de Almeida Santos, the Minister for Overseas Territories, arrived yesterday to begin what Frelimo sources said was "the run-up to a formal conference on independence". Diplomats said both sides were testing each other and working out concessions before announcing a date for independence.

The private meeting, being held at a secret venue here, is expected to last several days before Frelimo and Lisbon jointly announce a formal peace conference to confirm their agreement in Lusaka, probably next month.

But Tanzanian Government officials, who are believed to be sitting in on the talks, warned that speculation on an early date for independence was premature.

Warped rail may have led to Belgian train crash

From David Cross
Brussels, Aug. 16.—The death toll in last night's Belgian rail disaster rose to 15 today as salvage workers struggled to clear the wreckage from a canal bridge 25 miles south of Brussels.

A further 70 passengers were injured, many of them seriously, when the eight-coach train jumped off the rails as it was crossing the bridge near the village of Pont-à-Celles, outside the mining town of Charleroi.

Most of the 100 or so passengers on the train were returning to Brussels from a Bank Holiday outing in the Charleroi area. Among the dead was a two-year-old child.

Railway officials investigating the cause of the crash, today ruled out human error. They said the train was travelling at a speed slower than the permitted maximum of 75 mph on that section of track.

Methadone drug cure 'lethal'

New York, Aug. 16.—Methadone, the drug used by the New York health authorities for treating and curing heroin addicts, is twice as deadly as heroin itself, a doctor claimed today.

Dr Dominick Dimaio, of the city's medical service, said that last year 181 people died after treatment by methadone.

Rhodesian security men accused of assault

From Our Correspondent
Salisbury, Aug. 16.—The Anglican Bishop of Maseru, the Right Rev Paul Burrough, alleged tonight that members of the Rhodesian security forces had at times assaulted black tribes people.

He told the annual Anglican synod in Salisbury that a Christian should stand up against naked violence wherever it occurred.

"I do this against those who have brought death and destruction to innocent people in this country. But I also denounce a measure of persistent and illegal hostility against white members of the security forces have used against African tribesmen in the past 18 months."

For some months other church leaders, and especially the Roman Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace, have made allegations about brutality by security forces against black civilians and have called for an investigation. But the Government has persistently dismissed these allegations.

Mr M. M. M. Minister of Internal Affairs, said: "I am sure that events in Angola and Mozambique showed conclusively that blacks and whites did not mix in political and social spheres, and therefore whatever settlement was achieved in Rhodesia it must ensure that neither race dominated the other."

Falklands move by Argentina at sea law talks

Caracas, Aug. 16.—Argentina has obtained the backing of 13 other Latin American countries for a proposal designed to prevent British exploitation of the sea and seabed around the Falkland Islands.

The Argentine delegate, Señor Arnoldo Listre, submitted the draft paragraph at the 150-nation United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea during the debate on maritime sovereignty rights for islands. It would provide that rights established here could be invoked by an occupying colonial power.—Agency France-Press.

East Germans strengthen border defences

From Our Correspondent
Berlin, Aug. 16.—The East Germans were strengthening fortifications on a 100-mile stretch of their border, West German authorities said today.

The customs authorities in Brunswick said that new automatic shooting devices had been put on a 5,000-yard stretch of land near Bad Harzburg.

Two of the automatic devices exploded last night. The start of a comprehensive search by the East Germans but nothing was discovered.

Kenya declares indefinite ban on all strikes

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, Aug. 16.—President Jomo Kenyatta today declared a total ban on strikes in Kenya until further notice.

An announcement said that the Government had noted with grave concern the recent wave of strikes in the country both in the training and educational establishments and in the commercial and industrial side of the economy.

Kenya was at the same time going through a period of economic difficulties and was in the middle of local and national elections.

The announcement gave a warning of severe disciplinary action against anybody inciting, organising or taking part in strikes.

Crew's protest delays liner

Le Havre, Aug. 16.—The crew of the 66,000-ton liner France delayed her departure for Southampton and New York by 12 hours today in protest against the French Government's decision to scrap the vessel in October.

Last night passengers supported the crew by refusing to disembark for an hour after arrival from New York. They signed a petition calling on the Government to reconsider its decision.—Reuters.

General Franco goes on holiday

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, Aug. 16.—General Franco left Madrid today by air for his summer home in north-western Spain.

The ailing dictator, who on July 19 temporarily delegated his powers to Prince Juan Carlos, was put aboard a special Iberia Airlines Boeing 727 at Madrid's Barajas Airport out of sight of the public.

The big jet pulled up with its nose towards the door of the VIP lounge, and a line of black official cars sped on to the tarmac, halting at the rear door of the aircraft out of sight of people watching from the observation terrace.

General Franco and his entourage boarded quickly and the aircraft took off for Santiago de Compostela at about 5 p.m. From there, General Franco was to be taken by car to his palace at Pazo de Meirás.

Prince Juan Carlos, the acting Chief of State, flew to Madrid to see the general off, interrupting his own holiday in Palma de Majorca.

Madrid, Aug. 16.—General Franco left for his holiday on the hottest day of the year, with the temperature at 104°F in Madrid. He was wearing a dark suit and carried a hat in his hand. An aide helped him up the gangway.

Making the 50-minute flight with him were members of his family and a team of doctors. Spanish press reports said a French-equipped clinic had been installed at Pazo de Meirás.

In Galicia, the authorities prepared a huge welcome. The mayors of La Coruña and Santiago, two towns with populations totalling about 250,000, ordered all public buildings to fly flags and appealed to the population to express its "eternal attachment to his (Franco's) person and their deepest gratitude for his 35-year rule."

Readers out the crest a wave

Up Howard
soon tomorrow, an elderly with a cigar and horn-rimmed spectacles as the principal attraction. A face as the surface of the will step on the stage of the Powell House. Out of the a procession of Scouts slides will soft-shoe shuffle the stage, making comical semaphore gestures their arms. Ralph Reader, ario and fairy godfather scout movement, will be gain.

orrow sees the first full of Ralph's ("Only my I call me Ralph Reader") ll Gang Show. He in the genre and has been and producing the unspool, since 1932, a then they have raised millions of pounds for the our movement and have layed all over the world. makes the calculation ere is no night of the year ich somebody somewhere a remote scout but is not ming one of his gang

recipe this year is the as before: simple, senti- hearty and patriotic the biggest crowd, jolly ck and good old ned tunes, echoing Broad- ights of long ago. June to rhyme with moon and g bells ring-a-ding-ding a hey-nonny-no. Large dress as women, though has been less emphasis on y since guides were 1 to join the gang six 180.

h, now 71, is riding along crest of the wave this with many of the old tes like "These are the pretty well the national of scouting, and a senti- sketch called "The which Ralph first com- ing shows.

audience of vicariously ick mothers and rela- f scouts lap it up. He that the enduring appeal gang show may be that es you back to the time ights were simpler. It's less political than they ay; it has that old war- manship."

was born in Somerset the son of a Salvation bandmaster, which may his taste for simple s and loud band-le- ises. He left school at became a hoover and boy on Broadway, then rapher, then producer. ll into the Gang Show, rop once he named him a "Bandle Schau" for Youth, but Ralph was ough to resist conversation is thickly ed with showbusiness of the 1920s and 30s. ed with the names of at: Ivor (Novello), Al his hero), and the rest gang. Now he has deci- call it a day; not to mind you. He has plans mic television. an he writes a good tune, let Gang Shows of the ave it free.

regrets? "To be dead yes. I wish that people connect me solely with g Show. I wish people ometimes remember that iced 34 in the West End: s Progress at Covent ductions and pageants at bert Hall, including the Festival of Remem-

while, until the farewell show opens on October is back to business as aids, one more time with Godspell may come and ay go, but clearly the show, impregnated with eful innocence of its will run and run for Ralph says, wistfully: ounts have made me the guy in the world could have so many all over the world as I

Accountant cleared of rape in office kitchen

Anthony Fielding, aged 30, an accountant, of Parkside, Wimbledon, London, was found not guilty at the Central Criminal Court yesterday of raping and assaulting Mrs. N. A. Farmer, model, and committing an unnatural act against her.

Mr Fielding was alleged to have raped the woman, aged 29, again and again, and to have flogged her with a walking stick. He said everything that happened sexually with Mrs N was with her consent.

Mr Fielding told the jury that Mrs N had told him about the incident. He said: "She made it plain that she was interested in having sexual relations with me." She had encouraged him and made the running in sex play.

The court was told that Mr Fielding disappeared shortly after being arrested and charged. He was not seen about the incident again until June this year, when he told the police: "I had hoped that this would die a natural death if I stayed away long enough."

Mr Fielding was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment after pleading guilty to driving while disqualified.

Tories pledge immediate review of farming policy

By Our Political Staff
Mr Pym, MP for Cambridge-shire and Conservative front bench spokesman on agricul- ture, promised in Dis yesterday that the next Conservative government would institute an immediate review across the whole range of agriculture and food production. He said every sector of the farming industry was in trouble and decisions based on an analysis of the new situation were extremely urgent.

food policy would be expansion in the interest of every family and consumer. By curtailing production in a cost squeeze, the Labour Government had made future price difficulties more acute.

Mr John Pardo, Liberal MP for Cornwall, North, commenting on Mr Hugh Scanlon's threat of industrial chaos if any government other than the one he controls is returned to power at the next election, said the threat was a stick of sulphur.

Applications by Mr Anthony Barlow, aged 42, a newscast at Epsom, Surrey, for sum- monses against Billy Bremner, the Leeds and Scottish football captain, and Kevin Keegan, the Liverpool and England striker, were refused by Harrow magistrates yesterday.

Mr Barlow, of Church Road, Epsom, asked for summonses under the Public Order Act, alleging "threatening, abusive and insulting behaviour whereby a breach of the peace was likely to be occasioned" as a result of an incident between the two players during last Saturday's FA Charity Shield match at Wembley.



Lawrence Evans, principal trumpet of the London Philharmonic (right); and Michael Clothier, second trumpet, checking their diaries: Between May 30 and August 6 they spent 46 consecutive nights before the public.

Two LSO musicians talk about a job in which a 69-day period of work is not unusual

When playing non-stop is hard work

By Kenneth Gosling
Arts Reporter
Orchestras work hard to make a living. Eric Bravington, managing director of the London Philharmonic, hammered home that point with force at a press conference this week. A low subsidy coupled with rising costs makes it essential that the orchestra continues not only with its present rigorous programme but also looks for sponsors.

How does the work load affect the players? Lawrence Evans, principal trumpet, joined the orchestra last year from the Philharmonia. He and Michael Clothier, second trumpet, who has been 12 years with the LPO, are pleased with the upsurge of public interest in music, encouraged, they feel, by television.

But they work a field in which family life is next to impossible and divorce is an ever-present possibility.

At the Albert Hall on Thursday, rehearsing for a promenade concert that night, they paused to check their diaries and discovered that between May 30 and August 6 they worked 69 consecutive days without a break: had three free days out of 58 and spent 46 consecutive nights before the public. Mr

Clothier's Volkswagen beetle car clocked up 6,200 miles in that period, which took in Glyndebourne rehearsals and performances, recording sessions in London, the opening City Festival concert and a Glyndebourne promenade concert at the Albert Hall.

"You work like the devil and play like angels," Bernard Haitink, principal conductor of the LPO, once told the orchestra. While they rehearsed Mahler's 5th Symphony on Thursday he had further praise: "How marvellous you are, working so well after three months at Glyndebourne."

The packed house that night showed its appreciation; no one, of course, knew that Mr Clothier lost a stone and Mr Evans half a stone during Glyndebourne. That day, after the morning rehearsal, they followed their usual routine: had a couple of pints of beer and then went home to sleep for an hour to settle their nerves for the evening's performance.

Fire inquiry

Investigations are being carried out by the fire authorities into the cause of a fire which severely damaged Norton's laundry block on 501 in the city of London on August 16.

OVERSEAS

Cyclone lashes Bangladesh and India

Delhi, Aug. 16.—A 60 mph cyclone ripped through the flood-stricken state of West Bengal last night, and authorities gave a warning that huge tidal waves could hit the coast today.

The cyclone, sweeping in from the Bay of Bengal, smashed villages in the Midnapore and Faranag districts. Hundreds of trees were uprooted.

At least six people were killed, but the cyclone has now spent much of its force.

Earlier the cyclone raged across the coastline of Bangladesh, hitting the districts of Khulna, Patuakhali and Barisal. A tidal wave later flooded the port of Chittagong, but no loss of life was reported. Floods in Bangladesh and the Indian states bordering it have so far claimed about 3,000 lives and affected about 35 million people.

New York: The United Nations has promised \$2.2m (about £880,000) in relief for Bangladesh. The United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme will provide food, machinery, spare parts, drugs and other goods.

Stockholm: Sweden is giving Bangladesh 15m kroner (about £1.5m). Most of it will be used to buy and deliver Swedish wheat.

The Hague: Holland is providing \$400,000 (about £160,000). Bonn: West Germany is to send another DM15m (2.4m) in food and other aid to Bangladesh.

Tokyo: Japan is providing 200m yen (26.4m) mostly in food, medicines and textile goods.—Reuters, AP and UPI.

Michael Horasby writes from Dhaka: Bangladesh needs emergency aid of \$470m (about £188m) to repair damage caused by the floods, Mr. Abdul Momin, Minister in Charge of Relief and Rehabilitation, said today. Most of this was needed for the heavy losses of grain production.

The Minister said 2,500,000 tons of food grain was needed between now and December, of which a large proportion would have to be delivered within the next two months.

"Unless we get foreign assistance I cannot rule out the possibility of famine," Mr. Momin said.

Bishops declare women's ordination invalid

Chicago, Aug. 16.—The House of Bishops of the United States Episcopal Church has declared the ordination of 11 women deacons as priests in Philadelphia three weeks ago and expressed the conviction that the ceremony had not been valid.

The resolution was passed yesterday by a vote of 128 to nine, with 10 abstentions. The Right Rev. Harold Robinson, of western New York said that, because of its message, he was withdrawing formal ecclesiastical charges that he and two other bishops had filed against three of the four bishops who had taken part in the controversial ordination.

Charges could result in an ecclesiastical trial. The House itself cannot discipline its members and some in the Church question the validity of the bishops' resolution.

In a statement, the women, most of whom attended the session as spectators, declared: "We are shocked and saddened that the House of Bishops has seen fit to escalate the conflict and disunity in our Church by declaring our ordination to the priesthood invalid."

In their resolution, the bishops "express our conviction that the necessary conditions for valid ordination to the priesthood have not been fulfilled."

This part of the statement was not understood by some of the bishops at first as a declaration of invalidity, and so some changed their votes to "no" or abstained in the final tally.

New York Times News Service.

S Vietnam rocket error kills nine in church

Saigon, Aug. 16.—A South Vietnamese helicopter gunship accidentally fired rockets at a Roman Catholic church at Dai An, a village 25 miles north-east of Saigon, killing nine people and wounding 60 during mass, military sources said today.

The gunship was supporting Government troops fighting near the village. Air Force officers were investigating the incident.

Communists forced the people by force to within 15 miles north of Saigon today. The Communists fought their way to the north bank of the Saigon river.—UPI and Reuters.

Canberra criticism over Yermolenko flight

From Our Correspondent Melbourne, Aug. 16.—Senator Don Willesse, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, was closely questioned in the Senate in Canberra today about the circumstances surrounding the departure from Perth yesterday by Royal Australian Air Force aircraft of Mr. Georg Yermolenko, the Russian violinist.

Senator Ivor Greenwood asked why the Government had not left it to the West Australian Supreme Court to decide whether the violinist wanted to remain in Australia. Why had the Government ignored the fact that the Supreme Court was considering the question on the evidence of affidavits and had called for Mr. Yermolenko to appear before it today.

Senator Willesse replied that Mr. Yermolenko had never sought the protection of the court. As Minister for Foreign Affairs it was his job to decide the matter. He was thoroughly satisfied on the evidence presented to him that Mr. Yermolenko wanted to return home.

Senator Greenwood said that the incident showed that the Labour Government was committed to a servile relationship with a communist dictatorship.

President Ford holds on to the Nixon tapes

From Patrick Brogan Washington, Aug. 16.—President Ford has decided that all Mr. Nixon's tape-recordings and personal files will remain in the White House for the moment.

The White House had announced on Wednesday that it had been agreed that they would all be sent off to the former President in California, but it has since become clear that that decision was, at the least, premature.

Mr. Nixon's two leading lawyers, Mr. James St. Clair and Mr. Fred Buzhardt, had informed the President's staff that the special prosecutor had no further use for the tapes and that they might, therefore, be packed off to San Clemente. The Press Secretary announced this on Wednesday, together with the remark that the President concurred in the decision of Mr. Buzhardt and Mr. Jaworski.

Mr. Jaworski, who had agreed to nothing of the sort, promptly protested. It is not known whether Mr. Buzhardt was deliberately taking Mr. Jaworski's name in vain or whether he had simply assumed that he had the right to speak for the special prosecutor.

The first result was that the President announced that Mr. Buzhardt was about to leave his post as counsel to the President.

Mr. Nixon's position in this, as in much else, is unique and it now seems likely that the only President to leave office under the shadow of a criminal prosecution will not receive custody of his archives for some time to come.

There is no question that Mr. Nixon owns them, but there is a feeling that they would be safer in Washington than in San Clemente.

All Presidents since George Washington have retained ownership of their administration's archives and have left it in the care of the eight Presidents who died in office, the papers were removed by their executors with the greatest dispatch. The same procedure was followed in France in the cases of President de Gaulle and President Pompidou.

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CYPRUS



Greek Cypriots retreating from Famagusta reverse their vehicles after British troops stopped them entering the Dhakelia base.

French call on UN to express disapproval

New York, Aug. 16.—France proposed today that the Security Council express its formal disapproval of the unilateral military action against Cyprus and call for the withdrawal of foreign troops from the island, except those on duty there by international agreement.

A French resolution submitted for consideration at a meeting today of the council also asked that it invite the parties concerned to resumed negotiations for a settlement.

The draft was a revised version of one submitted by the French delegation last night and now put to a vote. In its new form it omitted specific reference to Turkey or the Greek Cypriot National Guard.

Earlier today Britain had rejected "unrealistic and irrelevant" a new Soviet attempt to have the Security Council send a mission of inquiry to Cyprus.

The Soviet representative, Mr. Jacob Malik, revived the proposal for the second time this morning.

Mr. Malik said the island was the victim of the plans of "a certain group in NATO."

The British representative, Mr. Ivor Richard, replied: "Once again, you have treated us to a diatribe against NATO. The Soviet Union seems obsessed by NATO."

"Originally we were told that NATO circles were on the side of the Greeks because they allegedly engineered the expulsion of (former President) Makarios. Now it is on the side of the Turks. Yet Mr. Malik had not once mentioned Turkey by name or the present advance of the Turkish Army."

In Nicosia a United Nations spokesman disclosed that six United Nations soldiers—three Britons, two Danes and a Finn—had been wounded at Nicosia airport today.—Reuters.

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No quick return to Geneva talks

By Stewart Tandler

Britain does not expect a rapid return to the conference table to examine the future of Cyprus despite yesterday's ceasefire. The Foreign Office feels will be put out over the weekend.

The ceasefire leaves a "fluid situation which is regarded with some gloom in the Foreign Office. There may well be by design, circumstances or a combination of the two, a period of cooling-off to allow the Greek Cypriots and Greece time to digest the Turkish military achievement."

A Foreign Office spokesman said that Britain was ready to get all the parties together for talks "as soon as we think there is a possibility of a negotiating process could be successful."

The feasibility of a conference will depend on whether the ceasefire holds and what each country and ethnic group has to say.

The Foreign Office would not go so far as welcoming the Turkish ceasefire, merely hoping that it would be successful.

No one yet knows what sort of proposals are going to emerge from Greece and Turkey. But holidaymakers should bear in mind that although the situation was calmer it remained delicate.

Paris, Aug. 16.—France will speed up delivery of 50 Mirage combat jets to Greece, French officials said today. Deliveries were expected to begin next year.

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Weekend TV highlights

BBC 1
Football: Preview (12.35).
Shooting: Chester clay pigeon meeting (1.5).
Golf: US FGA championships (1.40).
Racing: Newbury races at 2.0, 2.30, 3.0, 3.30.
Show Jumping: Hickstead meeting (2.20, 2.35, about 3.35).
Rugby League: Wigan Sevens (2.5, 3.5, about 4.0).
Football: Match of the Day (10.10).

BBC 2
Snooker: Pulman v Miles (8.0).

BBC 1 tomorrow
Show Jumping: Hickstead meeting (3.10).

BBC 2 tomorrow
Cricket: Somerset v Essex (1.50).

IBA
Golf: Benson and Hedges tournament (12.5, 2.55).
Football: Preview (12.45).
Racing: Wolverhampton races at 1.30, 2.0, 2.30; Ripon races at 1.45, 2.15, 2.45.
Wrestling: Chelmsford promotion (4.0).

IBA tomorrow
Football: Big Match (1.55).

Athletics
ZURICH: 400 metres: D. Jenkins (British), 45.1st sec (British record).

clears
victory

Friday August 17 1974

THE TIMES

SATURDAY REVIEW

Sid Field at the Prince of Wales

by
Brian Glanville

There'll never be another Field. To me, he's still what he was when I first saw him as a d. The funniest man who lived. Thinning, personality, almost everything. Living on like a sort of leg- Like a fairy tale or some- in the Bible. Forty years before he got to London, those years and years in sticks, playing the local bits, the end of the pier, use he'd signed this bloody act that kept him and great big talent tied down in provinces; like Gulliver, down by the pygmies. he I do identify, but not- like that's ever happened e, thank God. I've been a sicker than Sid. When you how little time he did when he eventually got to West End still only in his s when he died. Pathetic, athletic waste. And now: ing left. Which is some- else that's made a great- sion on me. When c goes, he goes: our kid- mic, Sid's and mine. Maybe the radio and television, though I've been that as but when what it's all it is you on a stage, you can't erve that. There isn't a

I seen Sid on film, but it's the same. It doesn't work, even seen the golfing bit on Nothing. The electricity's ing. I own them all, the films he made, and I pro- them now and then, but to see his face, to be- ned of him. A great face, al comedian's face, broad- gentle and flexible and A country face, really, gh of course he was a my. Maybe too kind for a dian, when you think what rds most of us are; rrs, sadists, misers, ego- aca. He drank all right, I'm sure he never did- me any harm. Inten- tly.

remember asking for his- raph, a spotty little us kid with a prison- tag, hanging about outside tage door, with a pencil in and and a page torn out school exercise book. It near Christmas, very, very and I'd got no coat, I was- rrag.

ou look cold, son", he- coming out with his- wide smile, just like on- tage; a genuine smile. He- his arm round my shoul- and I couldn't speak, I- he choked up. I just held- it of paper and the pencil- him. "Here", he said, better sign it with a pen- ub out", and he took a- sin pen out of his- it. I can still see it, it was- of the new American- rs that everybody- d, streamlined, the kind- covered nib.

hat's your name?" he- and I tried to tell him, t wouldn't come out. He- there waiting, very pa- while I tried again, and- rld time I managed it, in- f of croak.

hn? John who?" he said- hn Lucas", and he- d the paper. "For my- John Lucas, with best- s from Sid Field." Then- aid. "Here, go and get- elf a nice hot Bovril. I- e gave me half-a-crown. I- t even thank him, I was- hoked up. Sid Field, the- Sid Field, giving me a- town. I was still American- looking at it, after he'd- Spend it? Never in your-

er that, I'd hang about- stage door quite a lot- if I hardly ever had- h money to get into the- But I'd hang about on- ringe, hoping he wouldn't- me, and if he did turn- ds me with those long- w cat's eyes of his, I'd- e away out of sight. He- have thought I was ter- rified in case he- ned. I was after another- rown. So I never spoke to- again. Never. Getting into- didn't cost anything, not- e tube. It was a long old- from Mile End to Picca-

dilly, change at Holborn, but if you were quick, you were past the fat old tucker-collector at the barrier before he knew what was happening; and he was never going to catch you.

How I found out about Sid was people in the pub, talking, when I was in and out, fetching things for Mother and the old man. He'd made a big impact, so big it had even reached as far as the East End; and don't forget there was no television in those days. As for the West End, to kids like me it was foreign territory. It took a lot of time screwing myself up to make the journey: like starting out on the North-West Passage. But the more I heard about him, the more I saw the Herberys in the pub trying to go through the routines, the more I knew this was for me. Something came through, even when they did it, though one or two were fair mimics, like they are down the East End.

Going to see Sid Field that first time, going to the Prince of Wales, I was honestly trem- bling. Talk about setting out for the North Pole. Piccadilly I knew about, though I'd never seen it; the middle of every- where, the nerve-centre of London, where everything that was going to happen happened, where the big cars came, and the people with money to spend and now, in the middle of the war, hundreds and hundreds of Yanks. If you went up to one and said, "Got any gum, chum?" he'd give you a packet of chewing gum; but they never got as far as Mile End.

But a theatre; that was right outside my scene. I don't suppose any of my family had ever been in a proper theatre; though my mother liked going to Collins Music Hall, over Islington.

When I came up out of the tube at Piccadilly, after dodging the tucker-collector, I felt like a mole coming into the light. Except that then there wasn't that much light, we still had the black-out; one of the turns at the Prince of Wales was Zoë Gail singing, "I'm Going To Get Lit Up When The Lights Go On In London". But never having seen them, I didn't miss them.

What bowled me over was the excitement of it all, the feeling there was so much hap- pening: because people wanted it to happen, where at home, things happened because they had to, always the same things, no avoiding them. There were Yanks everywhere in their khaki forage caps, the officers in olive jackets and fawn trousers, like the wrong ones had come back from the cleaners, all of them plastered with so many medal-ribbons you'd have thought they'd served with Custer, and most of them with a girl on their arm, straggling along, giggling, on wedge heels, their hair down to their shoulders, curled at the bottom.

They'd boarded Eros up for the duration, but people were still sitting and standing around the steps, Yanks again, moodily, chewing gum, chatting up girls. There were British soldiers and sailors, too, but it was like the Yanks had taken over, and they impressed me, they carried things off with a swagger, they didn't apologise for being there.

I saw the Prince of Wales right away, the opposite side of Piccadilly, with the name of the show up on the billboards: Strike a New Note, and when I saw that, it was like a great gust of warm air blew up from my stomach into my chest. I'd done it. I was here. But once I'd crossed the road, I got scared. How did you get in? Who did you ask? Did I have enough money? I'd been told that the gallery didn't cost much, and I'd been saving for weeks, the threepence pocket money the old man gave me, a few bob more I'd got from doing a paper-round, juggling that great satchel round the streets before school, getting up at six in the morning, fingers all numb in the cold.

There was still an hour and

a half before the show began, and the foyer was practically empty. I hung about for more than 10 minutes, trying to get up the courage to go in, till at last a bloke in a boiled shirt and a bow tie came up and asked me what I wanted. "The gallery", I said.

"Round there", he said, pointing towards the corner, "there's a queue", very dis- dainful, like he wasn't used to dealing with the lower orders.

There was a queue all right, stretching all up one side and right around the back of the building, everybody sitting on little low wooden seats, uncom- fortable as hell and somehow undignified, like they were de- termined to humiliate you for paying such a low admission. I've sympathized with people in the gallery ever since. I can understand it when they give performers stick, even if it's me; they've made a sacrifice in terms of money but in terms of dignity and comfort. They've earned their right to disapprove if they want to, as much as if not more than the people in the stalls.

It was cold as a witch's tit, so I sat there and shivered, next to a young bloke and his girl who laughed a lot, very loud, talking to each other in posh voices, obviously finding it all a bit of a giggle, giving me just one look and then ignoring me. An old man came round busking in a ragged coat, playing the spoons, couple in each hand, whistling through his teeth, shuffling about in a funny little dance, then holding out his cap for money, his eyes watering, face red with the cold.

"How wizard?" they said, the two people next to me, "how absolutely super!" and they gave him a shilling. "Un- believable", the girl said, "really unbelievable". But, at last the queue started moving, me dreading all the time that just before it came to my turn they'd say, "Sorry, full right up".

But no, I did get in, went up what seemed like a thousand stairs, till at last there we were in the gods, looking far, far down on the stage and the safety curtain. An usherette offered me a programme. "How much?" I said, I'd have loved to have a programme. "Sixpence", she said. I couldn't afford it and I knew

she knew it, the contempt she looked away with. I got as far down the gallery as I could, which was three or four rows from the rail, and I looked down at the people coming in below, the toffs, men with black ties, women in fur coats, and I felt like a monkey watching from a tree. Then the orchestra filed into the pit, the lights went out, the music started with a swing, and I forgot all about that. The curtain went up, and we were away.

It was magic. Nothing in the world existed but that stage and the people on it, like a cavern of light, with these people singing, these people dancing. It was great, but I was waiting for Sid Field; and then, there he was. The singers went, the dancers went, and this big fellow came lolling up on to the stage, wearing an enormous long dark overcoat with padded shoulders, a beanie-up black hat with the brim pulled down, and every- one around me was laughing and clapping, the applause broke out like an explosion, everyone was pleased, every- one was expecting you could feel it in the air; he'd got the audience before he'd even opened his mouth. And it wasn't just his reputation, though obviously that helped; after all he was the new star, setting the West End alight. More than that, though, it was his presence. Even where we were, that far away, it came across.

And that taught me some- thing I've never forgotten; that either a comedian has this or he hasn't, and that without it, he's nothing. He isn't neces- sarily born with it, though I think he's born with the poten- tial for it. It doesn't always come at once. One of the big reasons why the older school of comedians, the pre-telvi- sion comedians, had it, for me, was just because they'd had to slog away so long at the sea- side and in the provinces be- fore they got to London; even if they didn't have to wait as long as poor Sid Field. Whereas now, with so many of them, they're manufactured. A big agent and a television pro- ducer get together and they say, "Him, he'll be next". The Tom Nana Show. Audience: six- teen million. Budget: a hundred thousand. And on comes this pitiful little bloke

saying, "Like me, please like me", terrified in case they won't so he'll be back washing dishes in Boots, smiling a nervous little smile, milking the audience like mad for laughs, whereas the real come- dian, the one with presence, the one with authority, be- lieves as if he doesn't give a- Of course he does, he cares like hell, after all, it's his whole life. Like Dr Weiss said, and for once he was right, they laugh, therefore he exists. But he looks as though he doesn't care. He's an ar- rogant bastard. If you laugh you laugh, he seems to be saying, if you don't you don't, I still get paid, where the new lot,

what I call The Nobodies, are begging, "Please laugh, please laugh". Sid Field, Bob Hope, Fred Allen, Arthur Askey, Jack Benny, Tommy Trinder, Tony Hancock, Frankie Howerd, Will Fyfe, Ted Ray; all very different comics, English and American, but this they had in common. They had presence. I'm not saying it can't become too much of a good thing, that great comedians can't fall in love with themselves. Some of the most conceited, egocentric men I've ever known in my life have been famous come- dians; they talked about them- selves, on stage and off, with a sickening sort of reverence, as if even their shit was holy.

Horrible. Not that there was ever any arrogance about Sid Field. The moment he got on that stage, you not only laughed at him, you liked him. I think he was the most likeable comedian I ever saw. So many of them, as I say, are shits, and you can usually tell. They're funny, but there's a sadistic touch about their hu- mour. They like ridiculing people down. You know that once they're off the stage, that smile clicks off like a light. Not Sid, though. He never said love me, but you loved him, and he never hurt anybody in

his humour. Maybe he did send up queers a bit in his pansy photographer sketch, and even in the golf and billiard scenes he was camping it up a bit, but again, there was nothing cruel about it. You couldn't imagine anybody being offended; there was none of that spite and vi- ciousness you so often find in queer jokes on a stag evening. He came on first as Slasher Green from Aldgate, the rough guy, the wideboy, shouting in- sults at a bloke in a box, above the stage. Of course he was sending up Cockneys, but it didn't matter to me, as a Cockney, any more than it mattered to the people who'd talked about it in our pub, no offence meant, none taken, even if he was really a Brummie, even if, as I can now see, it might have been a little bit patronising; a Cockney character set up for the people in the stalls to laugh at.

I loved everything he did that night, I was crying with laughter; Slasher Green, the golfing scene, the fairy photo- grapher when Jerry Desmond, as the Mayor, comes into his studio to be photographed. "Sugar?" he asks. "Five lumps", says Jerry, so he pours the tea into the sugar basin. Naturally in those days I'd no idea how much work and technique went into these per- formances; and those later on like the snooker scene, and the lovely bit he did on his own, as the organist.

"Ladies and gentlemen, a fu-u-u-gue!" and every time he goes back to the organ, he trips over an invisible object; the classic gag built on repeti- tion.

When Dr Weiss talks about identification, I don't have to tell you he's got no idea what he's on about, because in many ways we're two completely dif- ferent types of comedian. Sid was never a stand-up comic; like Tommy Trinder was, then, just up the road at the Palladium. Later on I got to see him, too, he was the king of the Palladium during the war, a real London comic, very, very quick, terrific on his feet but never the same to me as Sid; great ad-libber, but he hadn't the charity.

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The Times records of the month

The case for the cassette



Carlos Kleiber and "Der Freischütz" himself



008, £7.81), lengthy comparison showed very little difference between the three cassettes and records: perhaps the former has the more immediate sound, the latter the warmer strings. Other operas in this new form are the *Bühnen Figaro* and *Plutus*, both recommended versions, the Karajan *Cav* and *Pag*, and a very worthwhile set not at present even available on disc, Scott's *Tristan*, not to mention, in another sphere, Karajan's account of Beethoven's ninth.

Repertory, of course, is as yet nothing like as wide as that on disc, but it is growing all the time and there is already room for comparison. Philips, which has just gone over to the Dolby system and is issuing a large batch of cassettes next month, already has the excellent Haitink version of *The Plutus* (3300 058, £2.90) and coming from HMV is the recent Previn reading (TC-ASD 3002, £2.60). Philips have just issued Stephen Rishon's highly concentrated thoughtful *Emperor* with Colin Davis (3300 010, £2.90) which comes into direct rivalry with Eschenbach's equally impressive version on DG (3300 384, £2.95), which I reviewed favourably in its record (and here slightly preferable) form a couple of months ago. The eloquent conductor is Ozawa.

To test how cassettes cope with varying kinds of music I tried and was satisfied with the choral range on Davis's performance of Mozart's *C minor Mass* (Philips 7300 162, £2.90) and with the breadth of organ sound on Daniel Chorzempa's Bach performances (Philips 7300 108, £2.90). The Mozart will not be in the shops until early next month. But as a real test of a cassette's ability I would suggest, after that, that the cassette in Kertesz's performance of Dvorak's sixth symphony (KSC 6253, £2.55) or Haitink and the Concertgebouw in the Tchaikovsky 1812, quite overwhelming in both performance and recording on Philips (7300 253, £2.90). A demonstration of either may have you down in your dealer purchasing a deck without further ado.

Alan Blyth

A melancholy fable and excellent jokes

on, Paul, George, and Bert

ing Wardle

for the first time I can remember, is a showbiz musical which does not subscribe to the values. Getting on does mean getting better; piling the loot may be a form of suicide. In a way, Willy's script is making the point that Edward Bond's makes about Shakespeare, especially as the show the Beatles Olympian moment as "the greatest moment in the history of

where does history move than in pop music, and show takes full advantage is. Not only are the Beatles dead, they are dead, leaving a myth that can be used without any of the inspection due to living acts. Normally, too, it 20 years or more for a to settle into a period, already the sixties are on the lure of a pleasure from which we are locked out; and, although have chronicled the dead at epic length, this is first version that does real to the story.

is told in flashback from narrative point: opposition being that the show is a quick slip to Liverpool to give an ad lib concert to see if can still work together. sight of a centre-stage spells doom to the from the start, and of the show follows the through so as to demon- why such a reunion would possible.

narrative takes in such as the Hamburg book- the arrival of Brian the withdrawal into studios after the tour, and the string mistakes after Epstein's. But incidents have been so as to show the group ing into the sky and ing like a rocket. Always and is a melancholy fable, an), the spokesman of the

of Liverpool who watched their world-orbiting career with pride and envy, and finally witnesses them in the stranglehold of the accountants and the publicity machine. Finally they quit the theatre and stuff Bert into a glitter suit to go on in their place, which he does with success. The hole the Beatles left behind was plugged with plastic men like me.

With a few exceptions (mostly by Mr Russell) all the songs are Lennon-McCartney numbers; and the treatment matches the rest of the show. Pneumatic-drill music is excluded, except as a brief scene-setting device. Instead, the songs are put elegiacally, almost in the Collins ballad style, by Barbara Dickson to her own simple and accompaniment.

It is theatre music in the sense that it creates atmosphere without stopping you from thinking; and, for once, it displaces attention to the quality of the lyrics.

Having waded through the Beatles' drive-in Hunter Davies' book, Mr Russell has done them a good turn with his dialogue, which at once registers the sophistication of people who have done it all and maintains the link with the Liverpool streets.

The central casting is brilliant; not only in physical accuracy, but in its capacity to take and exaggerate personal characteristics. Bernard Hill's Lennon — from his early audience-insulting tactics to her grandiose arrival in a cut-down fur coat — creates a butch, nasal-voiced leader of tremendous stage vitality. Trevor Eve's McCartney and Philip Joseph's George Harrison, also take dramatic flight from the living models. And Antony Sher, moving through the pre-Beatle characters of the (dead) Stu Sutcliffe and the (ditched) Peter Best, finally clinches Ringo's as well. Why did the Beatles disband? asks an interviewer. "It was an accident. Somebody dropped them."

Alan Dossor's production manages to evoke wild and detailed scenes (such as a debacle at the British embassy, a hilarious turn-on party) without losing the thread of the story. It is a melancholy fable told with many excellent jokes.

theatre in Australia

alia is a strange and isolated country. Melbourne, for example, seems to have lovely town—more Euro- than Sydney perhaps, but palm trees growing in the e of some of its streets. I love Melbourne—how briefly—for its restaurants, elegantly old-fashioned nation, the admirable grill of the Southern Cross or, up the best restaurant I entered in Australia (which h praise indeed). Dishes its open fire, superb food, cable service and a somer who really knows about splendours and even the of Australian wines.

n, of course, there is the lery. I was fascinated by us-door, though everyone sed to be in it. The gallery itself is airy, and beautifully ed. If the entire arts com- s like this (and, by the people seem to think it even be finished by 1981) be in that very effecter- dian phrase, a heart. The ion is outstanding. A ful Poussin, the most clamatory self-portrait of and I have ever encount- a late Turner that is a haze of sunlight and a handsomely ornate o, a couple of oddly in- formal portraits by y, a marvellous bas relief Modigliani—it is splen- and the paints are only f it, there are also an- ceramics, even co-

ever, I did not come to lia primarily to look at galleries, the botanic s, or even to sample the. I came for the theatre. number of Australian crown in New York or it matter London, could nted on the thumbs of uds. In the mid-fifties ides had Ray Lawler's of the Seventeenth nd this last season both ad David Williamson's removalist. Both plays tarked more successful on than in New York. resent Australia is politi- cally and culturally a nation ing to recognize its own. It seems, as must be, that some aspects of its iver from Britain and rom the United States— to a casual eye it may ke a mixture of the two. are is a specific Australia, a there is a specific and Australian artist- king to define it. This rous, sophisticated and ed country might be it of as a culturally ant nation.

bias toward the Australian play- wright—and classics. These state companies are the lucky ones. But there are other types of "alternative theatre", and much of this is also modestly supported by federal or state funds. In Sydney, for example, I saw the Ensemble Theatre in the round give Brian Friel's play *The Gentle Island*. This company specializes in quality popular plays, often of British or American origin.

There is also what might be called the avant-garde theatre. In Melbourne there is the quaintly but attractively named Pram Factory, which I was unable to get to, and La Mama. There is also, I believe, a La Mama in Sydney.

The quality of all this obviously varies a great deal—more perhaps than the Australian commercial theatre which seems to be a consistent if unsurprising product. Mr Friel's strangely inconclusive play, new to me, about the impact of two homosexuals on a virtually abandoned Irish island, was perhaps not worth the doing. Staged by an American, Hayes Gordon, the company's expatriate director, it was very decently acted, especially by the men. But although some of the writing was sensitive enough to recall Mr Friel's earlier double bill *Lovers*, the play had difficulty in finding its own direction.

It is probably unfair to judge the Melbourne La Mama on a solitary visit, but on that solitary visit it seemed awful. Ellen Stewart should perhaps sue for breach of copyright. It was one of those nights in theatre where self-indulgence ran rampant.

It was the Melbourne Theatre Company that I was able to observe most closely, and it is quite an impressive regional-style company. I saw it perform John Fowles's *The Last of the Knucklemen*, in the peculiarly unatmospheric ambience of the drama theatre at the Sydney Opera House, and a production of Shakespeare's *Pericles* in one of its two home theatres in Melbourne.

The Last of the Knucklemen has caused a considerable stir in Australia. It is a comedy-melodrama about miners in Australia's north-west territory. It is very entertaining with its very tough but nevertheless romanticized picture of men at work in a world where violence is uncharacteristically close to the surface. Some of the scenes—a man losing his life savings at poker or an enormous bully being beaten up by a karate-wise weakling—are very satisfying and the writing is mostly apt, funny and seemingly authentic. It has been crisply directed by Simon Childers, with fine performances from Lloyd Cunningham, John Wood and Bruce Myles, among its all-male cast.

The *Pericles* was less confident. John Sumner's staging has unfortunate lapses into the facetious and never really imposes much of a style on an admittedly difficult play. However I was very impressed by Robina Ramsay's rounded and poetic portrayal of *Pericles*.

Looking however briefly and superficially at the Australian dramatic scene, you get the impression of a theatre coming newly alive. Even talking to people in the Australian theatre, from actors to the academics, you get an agreeable sense of confidence and aspira-

Clive Barnes

Before recently acquiring a high-quality stereo cassette deck to play through the rest of my equipment, I had been led to believe, particularly by what I now regard as the record lobby, that the sound on cassettes was substantially inferior to that on discs. Extensive and direct comparison has convinced me that this is far from being true. The most arresting example came in Soliti's performance of Mahler's eighth symphony, a stiff test of both media if ever there was one. My own and other ears have shown a distinct preference for the cassette (Decca KCET2 7006, £4.42) over the record. The sound is at once more immediate and exciting and there is little, if any, loss of depth. In this case the cassette on its two sides contains the equivalent of four sides on the conventional medium at a consequent saving of about £1.50. No question there which is the better buy, although you have to do without the booklet and texts that come in the record box.

One of the most impressive improvements in recent months on cassette has been the almost universal adoption of the Dolby system of noise reduction, which practically eliminates tape hiss without loss of sound quality. All larger cassette decks incorporate the Dolby system, which is usually operated by a button on the machine.

If cassettes can now rival discs in sound quality, in a couple of other respects they are undoubtedly superior to the older product. I have found that records have in the past few years become increasingly afflicted with pops and crackles. It gets very boring to mention them in every review but there is no doubt that the assiduous customer may have to take a record back to his dealer more than once if he is in search of a silent surface. With cassettes the difficulty simply does not arise. Similarly, and here I may be on more controversial ground, the balance between left and right channel is often faulty on a disc, either because of a pressing quirk or because of

some misalignment in one's pickup. By the very nature of the transfer of the original tape to cassette a similar fault does not occur.

To prove that last point, I compared the recent reissue of Kletzky's fine performance of Mahler's *Das Lied von der Erde* on record and cassette (TC-ENE 72, £1.60), both in EMU's five-price range. In this spaciouly recorded, 14-year-old performance, Fischer-Dieskau's beautifully moulded account of what are usually considered the also

ant experience than driving along the countryside listening to the disc version; on cassette he was just to the left of centre, surely where he was placed when making the recording. By the way, in whatever form, this reading of the score, with Murray Dickie as a most eloquent tenor soloist, goes to the top of my list of *Lied* performances.

Then there is the versatility of the medium. Many people are now installing cassette equipment in their cars and there cannot be a more pleas-

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Following their complete Heifetz and Toscanini series, RCA are now issuing all the material they possess by Vladimir Horowitz. There will be 16 LPs, and as he recorded for them over a quarter of a century, from 1928 to 1953, we shall obviously be given a comprehensive view of his art.

Even the initial performances are equally astonishing for temperament and technique, and it is difficult to conceive of an earlier or later pianist surpassing the perfect finish and hurrying impetuosity of, say, Dohnanyi's F minor Capriccio. What does this equipment allow Horowitz to do, and what does it prevent? He cannot interpret Beethoven. It is undeniably intriguing to hear this music from one who has no link with the Austro-German keyboard tradition (Schubert apart, fourth), and his sheer control in the "Moonlight" Sonata's adagio is remarkable; but in the other movements, and throughout the "Appassionata", his vehement exaggerations in the end merely irritate.

Yes, although Horowitz is no pianistic philosopher, his work strikingly evolved over the years. Chopin's C sharp minor Waltz, recorded during 1946, has a greater purity, a much deeper subtlety, than the C sharp minor Mazurka of 1928, and these discs remind us that the firebrand of Liszt's Paganini Etude No 2, done in 1930, eventually became capable of the poetic vision communicated in the same composer's Petrarch Sonnet No 104 (1951). Sometimes the opposite poles of his craft, a feathery lightness of touch and a demonic fortissimo, are juxtaposed in intensity; the Funeral March usually seems hackneyed beyond recall, yet this performance shows how desolate an experience it should always be, and how much relief can be afforded by the dreamlike Trio.

Through it all Horowitz consistently acts as a draftsman, not as a colourist of the Cherkassky type: everything is presented in exactly defined keyboard shapes. And everything has been fully worked out; we never feel, as with Arrau, that the music is still being explored as it is played to us. This is so even in Scriabin, whose elusive idiom he handles with particular authority, above all in the late Preludes Opp 51, 59 and 67, his response to the musical concentration and recondite expression of which is unmistakable.



the work whole", especially the finale, where the nervous intensity of his playing is hypnotic. That Chopin Sonata, too, is marvellous in both its passion and clarity, its refinement and intensity; the Funeral March usually seems hackneyed beyond recall, yet this performance shows how desolate an experience it should always be, and how much relief can be afforded by the dreamlike Trio.

Of course, the lyrical sweetness and crystalline purity of Liszt's *Au bord d'une source* or the haunted reverberations of Scriabin's Sonata No 2 more than make up for Kabalevsky's and Chopin's Exudes Opp 10 Nos 3 and 4 obliterate him altogether. The latter, in fact, are as inspiring as anything on these six LPs. One can do no more than say that it is hard to see how Chopin could be played better. Pianistic means are perfectly related to the composer's creative processes, every semi-quaver has meaning, and Horowitz's recording such embarrasments as the Violin Concerto of Korngold and Castelnuovo-Tedesco.

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Pride and culture at a Celtic congress

Nantes, Brittany. Suddenly, at lunch or dinner, a dozen Bretons spring up chanting rhythmically. They link arms and jig sideways around the tables in piquant Celtic conga. Their fellow Celts cheer on, unperturbed, in the tolerant spirit of cousinhood. But at night, to the supernatural sound of pipe and horn, all link arms and shuffle around the chateau square. Are they dancing in their own twilight?

Here in Nantes they would say no. More than 700 people from the Celtic fragments of north-west Europe are at their yearly pow-wow, the Celtic congress. They find that the character of it has altered significantly.

For many years the congress has had a genteel aspect, the middle aged having a scholarly prod at their Celtic roots. "All harps and clog dances", one veteran said. But this congress has a distinctly political tone. The middle aged have been joined by large and vigorous contingents of young men and women, bright and assertive in tee-shirts, who say that the small cultures, languages and identities are worth keeping and struggling for.

Culture, they say, is politics; the fight for the small languages is a political one. Thus Welsh Language Society militants and sympathisers are here exchanging ideas with young Bretons, Irish speakers and others.

Yesterday the congress worked out a charter of cultural rights for minority groups which some will use in campaigns and dealings with governments. No wonder that some French authorities are said to regard the congress as a threat to the fabric of indivisible France.

The Celts, of course, are making their last stand. They cling for dear life to the languages that have, astonishingly, survived centuries of great empires and the advance of mass culture. They are the remnants of peoples who have been a distinctive thread in European civilization, and have now reached the final crisis in their long march and decline. Their fate will be determined in the final decades of this century.

The term Celtic is essentially a linguistic one, and what distinguishes a Celt is possession of a living Celtic language. More than two million people use, as their normal language of home and work, Welsh, Breton, Irish and Gaelic.

Cornwall and the Isle of Man are not so much Celtic countries as specks. There are some young women here who have learned to speak Cornish, a language dead for a hundred years,

"because we want to reestablish our identity." But a delegate from the Isle of Man confessed that there is only one native Manx speaker left, aged 96. Indeed, the main distinguishing mark of Man is the birch.

In reality, and forgetting for a moment the warmth and sentimentality of this event, Celtic brotherhood is not a deep-rooted and strong force. What we see, however, is a sharing of interests among people with similar problems as they face the same threat, the assimilation of their heritage by larger cultures.

Meanwhile the congress is very jolly, and for the Welsh it is a sort of overseas edition of the Eisteddfod. There is a welter of flags, pamphlets and stickers, and there are seven languages to be heard, though much business is conducted in those vehicles of the destructive mass culture, English and French.

Everything runs by Celtic time; that is, if you arrive an hour late for an event, you are still half an hour early.

The Welsh, who landed with a force of more than 300, have formed a choir and some, using *un rhydd* as throat spray, have been heard rehearsing hymns at 3 a.m. They seem more liberated than the others, perhaps because Wales, unlike Brittany and Ireland, is now in a mainly post-Christian age. Still, Sunday would not seem the same with-out Chapel, so a nonconformist minister is being shipped over from Wales to conduct a service.

The Bretons are enthusiastic and their strength and youthful spirit gives older cultural nationalists much heart; their tendency to link arms and gawp like the Cloggies of Bill Lloyd's strip cartoon clearly satisfies a basic need. The Bretons get on very well with the Welsh and the Irish get on very well with the Scots. The Scots are cool and kitted, as are some of the Cornish. The Scots are keeping a wary eye on things because they do not much like the talk of political action, saying they prefer to work quietly from within the system.

The congress demonstrates that many thousands of young people are not at all cynical about concepts like heritage and identity. They are proud of their Celtic background and are determined to renew it. About five years ago such a large international meeting of young people at the congress would have been regarded as impossible. But the way things are for the small cultures, the young are the ones who have to act and work now, and not just talk. In a few years it will be too late.

Trevor Fishlock

Travel industry prospects after the collapse of Court Line

Is this the end of the cut-price package holiday?

Package tours will become far more expensive after the Court Line collapse—although this was bound to happen anyway. They are also likely to be subjected to more stringent Government safeguards. Public confidence in the holiday industry has been shattered and can only be rebuilt with great effort. Next year is likely to be a depressed one for the trade, as well as its holidaymaking customers; but, with luck, 1976 will mark the upward turning point.

The basic problem goes far deeper than the Court Group's over-ambitious expansion caught out by the oil crisis and the three-day working week which ruined the forward planning of its oil tanker, aviation

and holiday divisions. The factor at the bottom of the problem is the price of the package holiday product, slashed as a result of the "war" mainly between the Clarkson Tour Co and Thomson Holidays in the mid-1960s. Firmly believing that the public would not buy inclusive holidays abroad unless the brochures offered large price bargains, tour companies headed into the red or made the shallowest of profits.

Thus there was no cushion for them against the problems brought about by the floating of the pound, much less the soaring price of aviation fuel. Currency surcharges collected at airports last winter and summer highlighted the tour industry's begging bowl economics.

Fuel surcharges were virtually the last straw.

Weeks before the Court Line collapse, tour company executives were talking of 30-35 per cent increases in the cost of holidays abroad next summer, taking the 1974 summer brochure prices as the yardstick.

The collapse will also strengthen Government moves to reform the "small print" booking conditions—already the subject of discussion between the trade and Sir John Methven, the Director General of Fair Trading. It also calls into question the housing scheme operated by the Association of British Travel Agents. Under this, tour companies deposit a percentage of their turnover to finance any emergency rescue

operation and ensure that the public gets the holidays it has paid for. Such operators have been carried out successfully, but a collapse of this size at the height of the holiday season would wipe out entirely whatever funds are available and much more would be required.

Safeguarding the customer's money will be a first priority. A scheme to do so is likely to be imposed on the travel trade by a government of any political persuasion. One suggestion is that travel agents would pay deposits and other monies into a bank account from which tour companies could not draw until the holiday had been taken.

For years the travel trade has insisted that it could keep its

own house in order in respect of safeguarding the public. It has been obliged to do so to a great extent, but that era ended this week.

As far as foreign hoteliers and others in the travel trade abroad are concerned, their long-standing suspicions of the British travel industry, reinforced by the Court Line take-over of Horizon Holidays, assist in February, is likely to harden even further. There have been arguments for a long time over the form of contract between some tour companies and the hotel they use in foreign resorts, with cash in advance policy likely to be the attitude from now on.

One question hangs over the whole Court Line affair. Was it necessary for the company

to announce its collapse at the height of the holiday season with scores of thousands of people involved? It has been claimed that a plan was drawn up by the Association of British Travel Agents and Court Line that would have run the travel companies down gradually to a liquidation in late September or even October. By this time customers would have been affected and in any case could have been absorbed by other tour operators. The Government's accountants, who have been inspecting the Court Line books since June when plans were announced to nationalise the group's shipbuilding interests, apparently did not agree to this plan.

John Carter

Beryl Burton: An enigma on two wheels

Sportview



The cycling Burtons.

I became fascinated by the almost masochistic exploits of people who were hero-worshiped in the devoted circles of British cycling but disgracefully hidden from the eye of publicity. Ken Joy, who smashed a host of long distance records including Land's End to John O'Groats, was one; then Ray Oorty, almost invincible over 100 miles, and later a girl who upturned women's records and then set about the men's.

Beryl Burton, who is presently in Montreal for the world cycling championships, is believed to be the only woman in the world to have broken a men's record in a physical sport. Now in her mid-thirties she has been absolute mistress of British women's cycling for 15 years and to attempt to relate even the best performances of this extraordinary housewife from Woodlesford, near Leeds, would be impressive but wasteful of the publicity space she deserves. Necessarily, one should know that she has won seven world titles, over 50 national championships, including 13 road race titles, and would have been a multi-Olympic champion if women's cycling had been invited.

Admittedly, cycling in Britain is not overflying with likely women challengers and the impressive facts of Mrs Burton's career are the records achieved against the clock and men. She is, at first thought, an enigma: an intensely competitive person who prefers to compete against herself than with others. She believes that part of her character was developed at school when she failed the 11-plus after being top of her class. She contracted St Vitus's dance and rheumatism and spent two years in hospital. Feeling "cheated", she needed to prove herself and this, she thinks, is the reason

why she remains a formidable competitor and enthusiast some years after the age which she had predicted would be the beginning of her physical decline. Her first sporting interest was swimming. But later she met a cycling fanatic called Charlie Burton, who she married, renouncing swimming and adopting her husband's interest in the hard, lonely sport of time-trials. In 1957 she was first noticed outside Yorkshire when she came second in the national 100 miles championship. Two years

later she was persuaded to attempt a track pursuit event and was belatedly added to that year's world championship team. She won the world title on her first visit to a continental track and in only the fifth pursuit of her life.

The following year she remained the pursuit title and won the world road race event in the same week. Since then there have been dozens of titles, records and rewards, including the MBE, OBE and the Sports-woman of the Year award, but

two past achievements stand particularly high for a woman who admits that her strengths are always in the future.

In 1966 British male cyclists were stunned when in the women's 100 miles time-trial national championship, Mrs Burton recorded a time of 4 hours, 8 minutes, 22 seconds, which was better than the time set for the same distance by the men's champion of that year. The next year, she further astonished and frightened the men when riding in a 12-hour event—the point being to ride as many miles as possible. She managed more than 277 miles. The nearest male rival did 276 miles, which was a men's record.

And worse for male morale, she passed him on the road and offered him a liquorice allsort "because I'd noticed he was struggling a bit". It seems hard to accept this woman who has been described as "the greatest athlete in the world" is also a housewife of great devotion. She has an 18-year-old daughter, Denise, who also happens to be one of her cycling rivals and is currently competing in the same British team in Canada.

So, nothing now surprises me about Beryl Burton. She makes claims not to be "superhuman" and admits that Charlie looks after her bike and she does the housework. (never allowed in the house). But there are "mountains" of washing with two lots of "gear" to be washed day after day, almost permanent visitors to entertain, training, travelling, competing, club runs and touring which she finds time to enjoy out of season. Of all that she says that the more she does the more she can do, and adds that in any case "men are softer than women".

Norman Fox

Butterflies seem unaffected by the 'English summer'

So far, in spite of the long rains and the cold wind, the butterflies are relatively unaffected and in fields, hedgerows, chalk-hill and garden habitats, the butterflies come out directly there is a glimpse of sunlight.

Some hardly wait for the sun. Meadow browns in their hundreds wander low over the grass in any undisturbed field corners, and ringlets, chocolate brown, come out to feed on small scabious flowers. Certainly their wings are closed if the sun is over-clouded, but half-cock, like the small skippers which appeared to emerge all at once, during half an hour's hot sunlight one morning in mid-July.

There are so many chalk-hill blues in one of their downland haunts, that the ground is coloured, where the turf is short enough, with their open-winged bodies even when the light is poor. Others are hung up, wings shut, on the stems of grasses or on bird-foot trefoil and round-headed rampion flowers. There is a scattering of small coppers and a steady flow of the large, tawny, dark green fritillaries. They run like up as it might be called, in poor weather in the grass, but they do not appear to mind using the invading tall erect brome and tor grasses.

There seem to be as many mottled whites, in the few local chalky areas that they normally frequent. The knap-weeds and thistles that they enjoy are slower to come out this season so that many are seen on one flowering head, either closed or in wing-jostling proximity, when the light is bright.

Thistles in woodland clearings are in demand for both large and small skippers and the fresh gatekeepers. It is interesting to see how the males of most butterflies are out usually, as far as I have observed, at least a week before the general emergence of females. Brambles, in tree areas, have had a long flowering period and fed many of the browns as well as the females. I have seen no other migrants this year yet, although there have been a few reports of painted ladies in other localities. The red admiral congregates in a nursery with a good border of Michaelmas daisies; they must fly in there from miles around, particularly to sup. from an early variety which, the nurseryman assures me, he grows specially for them.

It seems that the weather may be more discouraging for butterfly watchers than for the insects themselves. They are ready to take advantage of short spells of sunlight when they occur, as I hear the black hairstreaks are doing in one of the few remaining haunts. Certainly the only time I have managed to get to my white-letter hairstreak hedge this summer was on a very dreary day. Then the sun broke through and I saw a black-letter flying straight down from the wych elms to the flowering privet below.

With apparently no wing effort at all. The brambles are just beginning to be occupied for a second time by the most often high and rapid-moving silver-washed fritillaries. Gardens, perhaps, are the least used of all the butterfly places just now. Small tortoiseshells potter round to look for their favourite flowers, and there is a steady stream of red admirals coming in now that the Buddleia davidiana flowers are opening. I have seen no other migrants this year yet, although there have been a few reports of painted ladies in other localities. The red admiral congregates in a nursery with a good border of Michaelmas daisies; they must fly in there from miles around, particularly to sup. from an early variety which, the nurseryman assures me, he grows specially for them.

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Alison Ross

Red Admirals

Alison Ross

Tests of transverbal tortuosity

There must surely somewhere be a reader with a secret wish to buy a crossword puzzle purely for the pleasure when evicting him into the garden, of saying "Out, damned Spot!" It is probable that the crossword craze which migrated from America and began to take hold in this country some 50 years ago has greatly increased this tendency to play with words, so that today one instantly recognizes the ability of a car-horse to wreck an orchestra, or that of a decorator to redesign the Trocadero, while we do not need to be told that an exploding grenade tends to derange a grandee, making him angrier or even enraged.

A chopstick is seen not only as a singularly musical aid to eating in the Orient but also

as comprising two remarkably anonymous synonyms of the verb to cleave. Crossword: 27 Spot: purely for the pleasure when evicting him into the garden, of saying "Out, damned Spot!"

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Edmund Ak

Crossword

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A WORLD IN BALANCE

All of us have had our imagination stirred by those photographs of the Earth taken from outer space. There we all are, mirrored after a new fashion and tellingly reminded of the human condition. Hanging alone in the vastness of space; compact, singular, cloud-capped in parts, a cherished home. The new image hovering in our minds brings to life facts about this Earth that were hitherto flat, lifeless statistics. The speed with which the Earth's resources are being consumed becomes a subject of anxiety; or the damage done to our environment by pollution; or those other ways in which it is feared the ecological balance may be disturbed by human greed or thoughtlessness; by yet unappreciated interference in the long evolutionary process that we have charted with such determination but whose ineluctable laws we do not fully understand.

Through these murky areas of hesitation and doubt no figures strike home so forcibly as those that signal what is happening to the world's population. There is no need to scabble in the ruins of the past to piece together the facts. After millennia upon millennia of slow change the Earth had by 1830 attained a population of around one thousand million. A single century later, in 1930, this first thousand had become two, and then thirty years was enough to take us past the third million in 1960. Now in 1974 we are measurable months away from the fourth. By the end of this century we shall pass—

—it can hardly now escape us—the six thousand million mark. These figures, much more than its wars or the ending of empires, may stamp the twentieth century as a turning point in human history.

No wonder the United Nations, in other creation of our time, had designated 1974 as the World Population Year. The year for this year began in 1974, and has flowered in three paralytic conferences of scientists, the third of which was held in The Hague in January. All has been the preliminary to a conference that opens in earnest on Monday, a conference to which all the member nations of the UN have been invited to send delegations. It is to the conference a fringe of fringe gatherings will see the main one by the confluence of scientists, the hopes of the world and the sense of urgency created by numerous international bodies that have been pausing for years in favour of one or other aspect of the population problem.

Out of all this mass of documentation and measured words, a decision can emerge? The only too conscious of its own. There are religious policies to be skirted, and policies often still conflicting, and on all sides the danger lest human rights should be infringed. Despite the difficulties the conference hopes to win agreement on a "total strategy" drafted by its experts. This is the World Population Plan of Action. Brave words. They conjure up a battlefield and many would think the parallel a just one. When one asks what other battles are under orders in this strategy the answer is: programmes on food supplies, on human settlements, on the advancement of women and on educational and social development. This is a broad and thoroughly researched front. The UN hope is that if its proposals find favour and are taken up, population growth in the less developed countries may decline from 2.4 per cent to 2 per cent by 1985 while remaining unchanged in the developed countries around 0.9 per cent.

That is the short term projection. For the UN experts the key period is the next twenty-five or thirty years during which the developing countries may make such changes in their economic, social and cultural climate as will substitute personal choice for the traditional pressures that still produce large families among most of the world's peasant populations. For that to come about perhaps two generations is a more accurate time scale and even then there will be differences between forward countries and others that are much more backward.

In any case it might be questioned what governments can do directly. What is a population policy? The British population record over the past half century is scarcely to be related to government planning of any kind. The difficulties that face any government with an overwhelmingly peasant majority are not only material but even more psychological ones and of a most intractable kind. Perhaps the only ideal that can be agreed internationally is one in which all children born are wanted—and that means wanted by both parents. Such an ideal could unite both developed and undeveloped countries since it is a long way from attainment by either. If a policy can be defined it should therefore be one that removes barriers to the attainment of this ideal and that facilitates by health and education the freedom of choice that is desirable.

The Barcelona conference will nevertheless have difficulty in establishing a consensus. There are some countries still actively encouraging population growth—Brazil and Argentina, to name two—and there remains a wide spectrum of attitudes among other governments ranging from active discouragement of contraception, or an imperviousness to the social conditions that promote

unrestrained childbirth to those fully conscious of the necessity of reducing fertility rates. It is not the United Nations' policy or expectation that anything as radical as Singapore's fiscal and other penalties imposed on large families should be brought into play to bear down on parental choice.

Another argument to be put in Bucharest will be the communist insistence that their system can always provide for increased numbers and that any suggestion that productive power might fail to meet needs is reactionary and to be dismissed as "Malthusian". Though sharing the dogma, the Chinese and the Russians follow different policies. Birth control is now very much a Chinese policy but disguised under a banner of women's lib, whereas the Russians believe they can manage more people without trouble.

Neither country can expect its dogma to earn respect while both are still dependent on grain surpluses from the Western world.

The other argument that will be heard comes from some of the invertebrate anti-imperialist third world countries and has more substance. Why, they ask, should they be chastised for not reducing their birth rates fast enough when every child born in the western world may be expected to consume ten times as much of available resources in a lifetime as will their children? Of course it is a valid point and has been for some time part of the great debate in all western countries.

But it is at best a rearguard rather than an answer to their own problems for all these countries must know that their own population growth remains a serious brake on their economic advance. It is the western world that has done most of the discovering and exploiting of natural resources and that process must continue along with the wiser policies of conservation that are now being acknowledged as essential.

There remains the danger of hysteria. In the great debate over the exploitation of the human environment population tends to be most subject of all to cries of alarm. At times all the ills of our age—drugs, crime, disease and the rest—are ascribed solely to excessive densities of population. Doomwatchers relish the frightening graphs that can be drawn. Perhaps in an age more numerate than any before the message of numbers is more telling than any other. The fact is that global figures cannot be translated into a global policy. Every country is different and will remain so. Each must consider its own population problem and take what steps it can to moderate growth. If even that beginning is made in Bucharest the UN initiative will have been worthwhile.

Degree status of Buckingham

From Mr R. P. Dobson and others
Sir, We have read with considerable dismay of the refusal of the Council for National Academic Awards to validate the courses proposed by the University College at Buckingham when it opens in February, 1976.

The CNA's mandate is to satisfy itself that the quality of degrees offered under its auspices are not inferior to those of existing universities. Yet the stated reason for rejecting the proposed Buckingham courses is that teaching will be compressed into a two-year (80 week) programme, equal to most three-year university courses.

This innovation, however, is perhaps one of the most valuable features of the new enterprise which could pioneer the way for a more effective use of expensive facilities and teaching time.

Any doubts about the high quality of teaching must be fully satisfied by the distinguished staff being built up under Professor Max Beloff and by the large number of outstanding British, American and European scientists and scholars who have shown practical support by joining the academic advisory councils.

Furthermore, students who invest a good deal of money in their own higher education and accept the more demanding conditions of the proposed courses are a priori likely to be as well qualified as any for whatever sphere of life they propose to enter.

As heads of companies which recruit widely among university graduates, we would like to put on record that we look forward to welcoming applications from future graduates of Buckingham and will certainly accept Buckingham degrees as evidence of their qualifications.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD DOBSON, British American Tobacco,
ROBERT APPLEYBY, Black and Decker,
RALPH BATEMAN, Turner and Newall,
CALDECOTE, Delta Metal,
F. S. MCFADZEAN, Shell,
JOHN READ, Electric and Musical Industries,
Westminster House,
Millbank, SW1,
August 16.

Curbing football hooligans

From Mr A. G. Hudson

Sir, Under the heading "Magistrates' powers to deal with football hooligans often thwarted by shortage of a detention centre order in respect of comment on shortage of places in detention centres—in fact, there is something of a myth prevailing about shortage of places and it is most unusual nowadays for a court to find that it is unable to make a detention centre order in respect of those over 17. It is quite true that only five out of 17 centres deal with the younger age group, but one would hardly expect there to be a greater demand for places for those under 17 than for those over.

When the Children and Young Persons Act, 1969, came into force, it was envisaged that the demand for junior detention centres would decrease, in fact, this has not happened and the reason seems to lie largely in the local authorities' lack of facilities for coping with more persistent delinquents in this age group. This same lack is the cause of the more frequent remands of those under 17 to remand centre or, in some cases, prison, and an increase in the number in the same age group serving sentences in borstal.

I doubt whether using measures strictly to prevent further offending attending football matches is any answer to footballism which, as you can see at any student demo, is not confined to football crowds. Any large gathering of young people can become an occasion for footballism and is particularly likely to do so when drink is freely available.

Comparatively few offenders of this sort are placed on probation and it seems a pity that attention should be focused on the unwillingness of the probation service to be used simply for Saturday afternoon reporting. Many probation officers would expect to achieve something with at least some of the hooligans, given the chance to work with them over a period of time.

The extension of Community Service Orders might be expected to provide another treatment facility or, if the courts prefer to see it that way, another means of punishment, but I would hope there would not be a demand for the Community Service Order to be so organized that the work is always done on a Saturday afternoon.

Football hooliganism is still a minor part of the whole problem of crime with which courts, social workers and probation officers have to deal.

Yours faithfully,
A. G. HUDSON,
Deputy Chief Probation Officer,
West Yorkshire Probation and After-Care Service,
Victoria Chambers,
Wood Street, Wakefield.
August 9.

The Falkland Islands

From the Argentine Ambassador
Sir, In the letter from Sir Miles Clifford to the Editor published in The Times issue of August 9, under your heading of "The Falkland Islands" it is stated that "there is the Argentine Vice-Consul, Mr Ernesto Rowe".

This fact is undoubtedly wrong and I would like to point out that there could not possibly be an Argentine Consul on Argentine territory—the Malvinas Islands being part of our national territory—and consequently Mr Ernesto Rowe has not been invested by our Government with that capacity.

Yours faithfully,
MANUEL DE ANCHORENA,
Argentine Ambassador,
Argentine Embassy,
9 Wilton Crescent, SW1,
August 14.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Social division and politics

From Garter Principal King of Arms
Sir, Wrong diagnosis may lead to wrong prescription. May I, therefore, as one who has for many years studied English historical patterns from the genealogical angle, question certain assumptions, which seem to underlie Mr Bryan Magee's interesting argument (article, August 14).

He writes of "the astonishing pervasiveness of our caste system" but I would deny—and have denied in print and in debate—that England has, or has ever had, anything approaching a caste system. Neither rich nor poor are closed hereditary groups and I have argued already, and shall argue further in a book now in the press, that in England they never have been.

As Plato and Seneca knew, there is no king not sprung from slaves and no slave but is sprung from kings. I wrote recently of "the falsification of history" through the ignorance of genealogy—the consequence of a long and serious study of conservatives and revolutionaries to represent social classes as in the main closed and continuous in their family membership. Conservatives have not wished it to be known that many of their grandparents were upstarts, while revolutionaries have wanted the credit of introducing a social mobility which has really long existed (English Genealogy).

England is not the world, but it could be argued that in this matter England, for better or worse, has led the world since the Middle Ages.

Yours truly,
ANTHONY WAGNER,
College of Arms,
Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

From Mr Dick Mynott

Sir, Mr Magee's conscience about "doing nicely" leads him to hope for Labour Governments at the wheel in the coming years. What folly!

He accepts the simple message of the class struggle and ignores its effect in practice. In this country it has not simply divided class against class but also brother against brother. The fight to maintain differentiation on the railways, to deprive travellers of their trains, manning disputes in the print deprive people of their newspapers and magazines; demarcation disputes in the shipyards lead to a larger subsidy from the public purse than later date. Most disastrous of all we are learning a false lesson: that you never get anything without a fight—a false lesson because it leads to morally questionable and indeed often indefensible attitudes.

Striking dustmen creates health hazards, striking teachers leaves taught those who can least afford a broken education; now we have an ASIMS leader in the north-east agreeing that claims that "patients might die without X-rays seem perfectly justified".

Tenants and socialists like the idea of a caring society but have never thought seriously about the service workers who staff it—and we all get the same support from the trade union movement that Tom Jackson got during the postal strike. There are many other examples of the often dangers of the left who have so long preached an unintelligent and beligerent selfishness that they cannot seriously be considered the radicals who will lead us to a more equitable society.

We must face the fundamental question: should we all receive the same wages? If not, what are fair and acceptable differentials? And we will not begin to solve that problem if we resist to the vicious infighting prognosticated with equal-

Capital tax effect on forestry

From Mr Charles Taylor
Sir, Taxes can be political expedients but the effect of taxes, however popular they may seem to the bulk of the populace, often has a result opposite to what was intended. Such could happen if the present estate duty benefits are removed from land and timber as proposed by the recent White Paper on capital transfer tax.

It is not the role of the Royal Scottish Forestry Society to take part in a political debate but as the society is concerned in supporting a sound and healthy forest industry it feels that more consideration and consultation should be taken by Government before any proposals are announced.

Over 50 per cent of woodlands in Scotland are in private ownership and the average size of each woodland is under 200 acres in extent. If the proposed legislation is put into effect it will mean the virtual cessation of all private forestry in Britain which in the short term can only increase the unemployment problem in rural areas and in the long term will have a serious effect on the viability of the forest industry.

Private woodlands could be left unmanaged, some were in the 1920s and 1930s eventually reducing the amenities of the countryside as well as providing a prolific breeding ground for rabbits, foxes, carrion and hooligans, which would cause damage and loss of farming production on the farms adjacent to woodland areas.

If private woodlands were left unmanaged and unmanaged, the loss of timber production would also have an adverse effect on the balance of payments situation which despite the presence of oil in the North Sea may still be a pressing difficulty in the years to come.

The forest industry is a growth industry which can benefit Britain in the future and it must be put at risk at the expense of short term political gain no matter which party is proposing it.

Since the effects of forestry on the economy are long term it is suggested by the Royal Scottish Forestry Society that they are removed from the political arena and that all parties come together and produce a policy which would strengthen and not weaken the future benefits that can accrue from the hills and uplands of Britain.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES TAYLOR, President,
Royal Scottish Forestry Society,
26 Rutland Square,
Edinburgh.
August 14.

A military coup

From Vice-Admiral Sir David Clouston

Sir, In his article on military take-over prospects (August 14) Mr Roberts claims only superficial contacts with the Services. This may account for his omission from the scenario of the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force.

Anyone who knows the three Services is aware of a deep camaraderie with which sailors behold the military, confined to the land, and with which airmen regard sailors and soldiers, condemned to the surface. This is the cement which binds the three Services indissolubly together. It is also the reason why the idea of a coup by one of them would roll the other two to the aisles.

Your readers can safely assume that the Services are too busy with real life problems to regard military take-over speculation in newspapers as anything other than light relief. This is just as well since the implied reflection on Service loyalties is as unpleasant as it is absurd.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID CLUSTON,
Administrative Director, Business Graduates Association Ltd,
2 Albert Gate, SW1,
August 14.

The Panovs in Britain

From Mr Clive Barnes

Sir, I was most distressed to read Mr B. A. Young's letter (August 15) deploring Mr and Mrs Panov's taking part in what he termed "political demonstrations".

His arguments are specious. While the two former Kirov dancers are, as he says, "guests in this country", their visit has not been sponsored by the British but prompted by the Israeli Government.

The "present liberty", as Mr Young puts it, of the Panovs may be due "largely to the efforts of this country's citizens" (although in fairness there are quite a few thousand American citizens who played at least a part) but this is surely all the more reason for them, knowing the efficacy of Western protest, to demonstrate against what most informed people regard as the heinously trumped-up dangerous-driving charges the Soviet Government is bringing against the Jewish physicist, Victor Plesky, who has also applied to emigrate to Israel.

I trust that Mr Plesky will need no one to demonstrate on behalf of his well-being and liberty. CLIVE BARNES,
450 West End Avenue,
New York, NY 10024,
United States of America.

Lyrics for Britain

From Mr Michael Slot

Sir, Further to Mr Laurence Irving's suggestion (August 14) to bring the last night of the Proms up to date, the following might be of interest:

"Land of pools and bungs,
Mother of the elick,
What a shameful thing to
Live our lives on tick;
Wider still and wider
See the trade gap get;
God, who made us borrow,
Get us out of debt."

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL M. SLOT,
Coppitmill,
Laughton,
Nr Lewes,
Sussex.
August 14.

President Suharto forces on his people a kind of 'Unity in Diversity'

by Stewart Harris

"It was the main objective", General Sudjono Humardhani said when I asked him if there had been a threat to the position of President Suharto during the riots of January 15 and 16, while Mr Tanaka, the Japanese Prime Minister, was in Jakarta. The general, a former private assistant to the President, grasped the question eagerly, perhaps because it offered an easy over-simplification in personal terms of a complex, disjointed explosion of anger at general injustice.

Earlier, and no doubt because he knows the truth well, he had refused to give an assessment of the whole period of one year since 1965 was lost in Indonesia. Yet he and General Ali Murtopo, deputy head of the intelligence service, have been the two men closest to the President and closest to the eye of the Government's intelligence system, which has phenomenal resources.

It is tempting to cast these two men as emineces grises. They were both, like the President, born in central Java. They both served under him in the Diponegoro division.

General Humardhani, his bare feet curled beneath him, wore a *sorogan* from the waist down and something equally unimpressive from the waist up. He loomed a little, like a guru ought to look, and he implied a little unkindly that the contemporary condition of Indonesia could be understood only by men steeped in its culture. Bujang Nasution, the lawyer, was still in jail and still untried, and Mochtar Lubis, the journalist, who is not allowed to leave the country, are certainly not such men, according to the general,

some of whose military education included studies at Fort Benjamin Harrison finance school in the United States.

Inevitably, as the cost of injustice and unmet expectations mounted unbearably in Indonesia, it was men such as General Humardhani and Murtopo who, with the price of oil, were blamed. The critics called their positions, so close to the President, unconstitutional.

"But I am convinced", General Humardhani said, "that they are against us for political, not constitutional reasons, because we always counter-attack. We are effective." Hence the burning of his effigy by students, long before the January riots. "Running dogs", the explanatory placards said, because foreign businessmen consult him. Also, because the wealth of foreign business and its vigour in pursuing corruption as well as a growth rate of 7 per cent in the gross national product.

Knowledge of this corruption is by no means confined to the core of educated society in Jakarta. It is spread across the 3,500 miles of Indonesia, from east to west, and 1,000 miles from north to south. Tens of thousands of university students, many of them returned from overseas, and hundreds of thousands of students who could not reach university have made their families and friends aware. The ideas of the radical politicians of South America and the socialists of Europe are no longer unknown. There is also a revolution, which is humane rather than political, against bullying.

Much has been made of the traditional, feudal, spiritual

culture of Indonesia. The deference and patience of the people have been emphasized, but experienced observers believe that the level of popular tolerance has fallen fast this year. Soon after the January riots, General Panggabean, Minister of Defence and commander of the Armed Forces, said: "Our losses are incalculable. What was sacrificed is, of course, the national stability which we had established with much difficulty."

The general is a Christian and a conservative, much trusted by the President. His conclusion on how the riots were contained is interesting: "We did not mount a military operation. We only blocked the tide of the masses."

Here the Suharto Government should be credited with allowing, before this, a fair measure of criticism in a potentially volatile climate. Also, looking back to the economic chaos of Sukarno, the material development of Indonesia, as measured by international economists, has been considerable.

Marzuki Arifin, editor of the Indonesian language weekly *Ekspress* (which was one of many papers closed), wrote a letter to his paper on January 18. He recalled the student demonstrations before the unilateral declaration of independence on August 17, 1945, and he went on: "Now Indonesia has been independent for 29 years. Some of the programmes of the 1945 younger generation have been executed—there is a Republic of Indonesia, there is a unitary state—but not all."

"What about the sovereignty of the people, which also means social justice? What about equal pros-

perity? Some people who have had a chance to control the means of the state can act as kings of kings, be sovereign as they wish, be robber barons, be prosperous themselves with no other social force being able to deal with them. Independent Indonesia is a paradise for them. But the common people are still wretched."

Marzuki Arifin concluded ominously: "The pace of disorganization and social degeneration in this new order is quicker than in the old order, whereas on the surface the situation is much more tranquil and stable." He recalled the regional rebellions and the major revolts in Sumatra and Sulawesi in 1957 and 1958 and the climax of the unsuccessful communist coup in 1965, with its bloody aftermath. And he went on:

"When there are fresh upheavals now, they are the result of a thousand and one problems that have given birth to demands for the improvement of living standards, for legal certainty, for a better future, pioneered by the university students and youths as the tradition of succeeding younger generations. Prompt settlement is demanded..."

No one I met in Jakarta, Indonesian or foreign, is suggesting the possibility of the kind of student demonstrations which removed Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn from power in Bangkok last October. Neither is anyone suggesting that the January riots were as massively planned or represented as the 1965 coup. There is a depth and breadth of sustained opposition is not possible today. President Sukarno's throne was a tripod, and he balanced on the communist party, the Armed

Forces and other groups like the nationalists, the Muslims and the socialists. Students could choose the source of their physical support.

Not so today. President Suharto has made real, in physical terms anyway, the motto of the Republic of Indonesia: *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika* (Unity in Diversity). Generals Ali Murtopo and Sudjono Humardhani have used the enormous resources of government to channel group leadership in all legitimate areas into the Congress and the Parliament. Golkar, the government organization of functional groups, is the vehicle. The end is emasculation.

Some young army officers were detained after the January riots and General Sumitro, commander of the Armed Forces and the security command for the restoration of security and order, did have support at higher levels in several commands. To the critics of the Government he looked a useful figure and by November last year, sensing the movements of protest, he felt able to mention the need for "new social leadership". But the President's sharp interest in what sounded like a critical concept and the general rapidly explaining away his indiscretion. Now, like General Nasution, he is retired, golfing in Jakarta, which shows the Government's confidence.

President Suharto has taken over Kopkamtib and removed General Soetopo Juwono, head of Bakin (the intelligence coordinating agency). General Sumitro's second-in-command, deputy commander of the Armed Forces, has been taken over by General Soetopo. He and the new head of Bakin, General Yoga Sugomo, are much trusted by the Presi-



An Indonesian soldier clubs a young man resisting arrest during anti-Japanese rioting in Jakarta in January.

dent. So are the commanders in central Java and Jakarta. The crucial leadership of the Armed Forces and the security systems is once again settled and stable.

Perhaps to make quite sure of the required somnolence General Sarwo Edhie, head of the Armed Forces college at Magelang, has been sent to Seoul as Ambassador to South Korea, just as lively generals like Kemal Idris and Dharsono have been posted to Yugoslavia and Cambodia. Magelang is not far from Jogjakarta and it

must be almost certain that the present one. The Suharto new order is a response, slowly and carefully devised to years of tempestuous independence. Its stability and its economic achievement have helped most Indonesian families a little. Things might have been much worse.

The fundamental problem for Indonesia is still how to allow its population of 130 million to work. The wasted industry and intelligence, well used, would feed, clothe, house and care for every family. By 1981 the popula-

tion will be 150 million. Short of some historic lution, no Indonesian government could cope with the increase on top of its responsibilities.

President Suharto, as much hope as anyone, sad thing is that he has the power within him quite feudal structure what he would like. Aides like Sudjono Humardhani and Ali Murtopo are aware of the in his power and help use it effectively, at not always nicely.

Stricter controls on investment from abroad as open door slams

by Petar Hadji-Ristic

Indonesia is reappraising its policies towards the foreign investor and has called an end to the era of an open door to all-comers.

Against the background of swelling domestic discontent and a strengthening balance of payments position from oil revenues, President Suharto has called for stricter regulations controlling foreign investment, including the stipulation that from now on all foreign investment must be in joint ventures with Indonesians.

Jakarta's predominantly American-trained techno-

crats are now grappling with instructions issued by the President immediately after the riots last January, and are attempting to produce a package of workable modifications to the Foreign Investment Law of 1967. But after seven months of work they have failed to come up with a set of acceptable proposals.

Expressing surprise at the suggestion that potential foreign investors were holding back from putting their money into Indonesia because of these uncertainties, a senior official did his best to assure me that there would be no return to the ideological aversion to

foreign investment which marked the Sukarno regime. "I am convinced that foreign investment can do a lot for the country", Mr Barli Halim said. He is chairman of the Investment Coordinating Committee which is responsible for granting investment permits and, in part, for producing amendments to the Foreign Investment Law. "We should gain a lot from the transfer of technology."

Attempting to dispel some of the rumours that are circulating amongst the business community in Jakarta, Mr Barli Halim said he knew nothing about foreign investors being banned from

nickel mining, and insisted that foreign investment would definitely continue to be welcomed in the coal industry. This is in direct contrast to a statement made last March in Australia by Dr Mohammad Sadi, the Minister of Mines, who said specifically that the government was closing nickel, bauxite and coal to direct foreign investment.

Mr Barli Halim confirmed, however, that investment would continue to be banned in the logging industry—a sector where some of the worst excesses of foreign investment had been seen with forests plundered to satisfy Japanese consumers. In general, the policy was to ban

foreign investment where there was already excess output or where domestic producers could cope quite well. In a country where nothing works quite as it does anywhere else, a lesser official in a related department produced from his bottom drawer a list of the industries in which, he said, foreign investment would be barred. According to this unofficial list, foreign money would no longer be accepted as investment in the production of vegetable oils, textiles, knittings, shoes, garments, chemicals (excluding fertilisers), drinks and beverages, tools, tyres and assembled radios and television.

Assuming this is close to the final list, it shows official recognition that much foreign investment has been unnecessary and in fact damaging to Indonesia, a fault which must rest entirely with the Indonesian technocrats.

It is now proved beyond doubt that foreign investment in some of these industries has often caused an increase rather than a fall in unemployment. When the rioters ran through the streets of Jakarta last January, overturning cars and ransacking shops, one of their protests was against such foreign investment, symbolized by a particular Japanese textile plant in West Java which, they claimed, caused the collapse of 17 local textile companies.

Now incentives will be graded

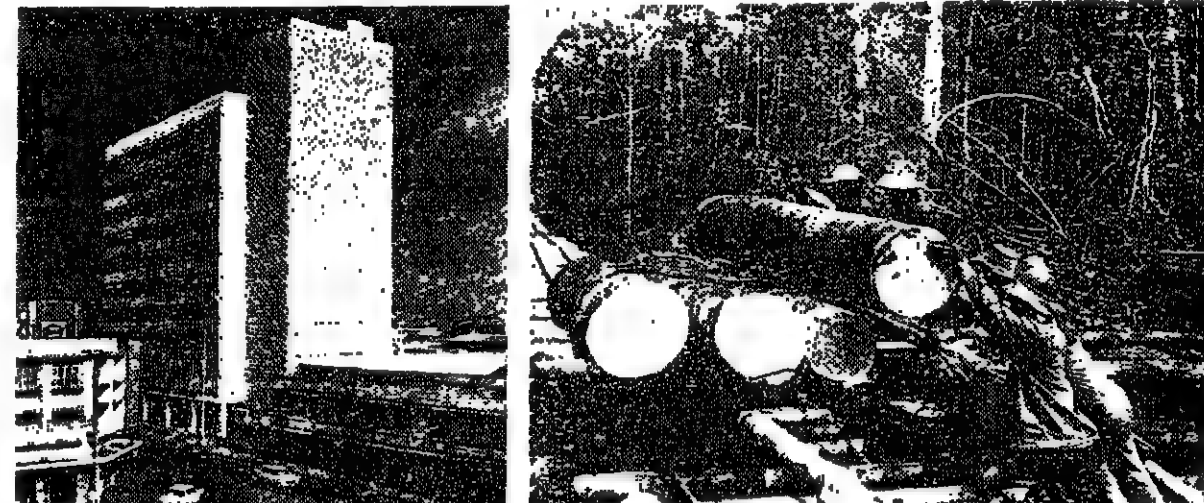
Apart from calling for some industries to be closed to foreign investment, President Suharto also demanded a reduction in tax incentives to foreign investors. To satisfy this, Mr Barli Halim said incentives would from now on be graded according to how beneficial an investment was to the country.

"The industries which will qualify for the full incentives will be those that bring high technology and complex management to Indonesia", he said.

Among those industries that would be offered full incentives—presumably five years' full tax relief and tax exemption on imports—would be wood-based industries, such as the manufacture of pulp and paper and the iron and steel industry, especially if use was made of the iron sands deposits in Central Java. Mr Barli Halim added that top incentives would also be given to investment in the electronic industries, presumably because these were labour-intensive and no threat to domestic industries.

Other sources said that incentives would also be offered to new investment in the food preservative industries, urea production, the manufacture of ceramic tiles, aluminium, zinc and a variety of motors and machinery for industry and agriculture. In view of the goal of the second five-year plan to encourage more processing and semi-processing industries, it would seem logical to invite foreign investment in these sectors.

Apart from offering full incentives, the Government would also offer partial incentives and in some cases no incentives at all, Mr Barli Halim said. This was to correct the situation that had arisen when domestic incen-



The Sarinah department store in Jakarta was built by a Japanese construction company bayashi-Gumi. Right: loading logs in West Kalimantan. Indonesia is a major timber exporter.

tives had been neutralized by the incentives offered to the foreign investor.

Other far-reaching changes to foreign investment laws are also in the offing. Most important of these is the rule that from now on all foreign investment must be in the form of a joint venture with Indonesians. Majority Indonesian control would not be expected from the onset but it must be attained over a period of 10 years, according to Mr Barli Halim.

It is also likely that foreign enterprises already operating in Indonesia will be expected to agree to the 51 per cent participation rule through negotiation. A debate is still going on about the composition of the Indonesian share. According to Mr Barli Halim, one suggestion is that pure Indonesians (Pribumi) should have a 50 per cent share with the Indonesian Chinese having the other half, but with management control in the hands of the Pribumi.

Another view is that the Indonesian share should be based on the new regulations regarding domestic investment aimed at guaranteeing pure Indonesians a lion's share of the nation's wealth. If this happens the Pribumi should have a 75 per cent share and management control. This would satisfy the underlying hostility to the success of the Chinese Indonesians who dominate the domestic business community.

Scheme to replace expatriate staff

Mr Barli Halim said a final regulation affecting the foreign investor would be that from now on new joint enterprises which cannot prove that they have a training scheme to replace expatriate staff with locals must pay \$100 a month for each expatriate. While this is aimed mainly at the companies employing some 14,000 Filipinos in the logging industry in West Kalimantan, western diplomats have already reported that it has become more difficult for foreigners to get work permits. The regulation is recognition of the fact that few foreign companies have attempted to train their Indonesian staff to take over the more senior positions, although this was a condition of the 1967 Foreign Investment Law.

It may appear on paper that some of these new regulations will sweeten those critics of foreign investment who complain that it has come to dominate the Indonesian economy and has

damaged it. But while they do seem to be in response to some of the more important problems created, it is difficult to see how they can be implemented.

"Just no one knows how this will come about", one German adviser to the Foreign Investment Coordinating Board commented, referring to eventual 51 per cent Indonesian control of all joint enterprises and Pribumi control of domestic companies.

In the first place Indonesia lacks a capital market through which Indonesian money could be raised to transfer company equity to local people. It has no company law to talk about, its companies do not publish accounts and there are only 200 accountants in the country, the majority working for the Government. What is more, few pure Indonesians have either the money or the expertise to play the kind of

role in the economy that the President has called for.

Notwithstanding the practicalities, Indonesian economists suggest that while a stock market may not yet be feasible, the first step to achieving a transfer of ownership to the people can be effected through the state banks, investment banks and development banks.

Money could be raised through selling certificates and buying equity in foreign and domestic companies, and eventually a stock market could develop. They see the future Indonesia as having an increasing amount of state ownership, mixed state and private ownership and private groups.

The suspicion in many foreigners' minds is that these regulations will prove impracticable, like so many before them—that they will result in the tying up of foreign company resources and

the need to send in p negotiators around the Indonesian magazines. We have come lack of precision will an even greater pro corruption.

A hint that this could happen came from a official who insisted that tries barred to investors could, in opened to them: "On sophy in Indonesia everything is negotiable said with a broad sm To an investor this tation" could be very Worse, it could fail to the growing number tics who claim that investment needs to be trolled. While the P has recognized this m bureaucrats have to further and formulat able rules. If their stock markets is any go by, they may be for that they live in a c ing country.

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هكزا غن الاصل

Government takes tough line on mineral development

Indonesia is preparing to tighten the screws on the foreign mining companies which rushed into the country when its doors swung open to foreign investment in 1967. "We will give them a chance to make a profit and then we will renegotiate," Professor Katili, one of Indonesia's three top mining officials, said. "Why shouldn't we?"

His question, repeated by the senior officials, signifies a new mood in Jakarta match a changed situation. The passing of the Foreign Investment Law of 1967 and the arrival of the first foreign mining company, Indonesia's bargaining position has changed beyond recognition; financial stability has been restored, the oil boom has removed the necessity to secure export earnings at any cost, and the worldwide shortage of minerals and the surge in commodity prices have put the country in a position of strength.

The changed circumstances have also brought a profound sense of regret, verging on shame, among mining officials who believe they sold a country short to the foreign mining companies. With all the mistakes we've made we have become as stupid than before," Mr. Kristian Situmorang, a senior official at the Ministry of Mines, commented. Such an attitude is result not only in stiffer conditions for new foreign mining companies wishing to develop Indonesia's mineral wealth, but also in a determination to correct past mistakes.

Officials are now turning their attention to Freeport Sulphur, the first company to arrive in 1967 and the first to have gone into full production. The company arrived at the time the Suharto Government was intent on reining international confidence in the country's creditworthiness, and in an effort to favour the International Monetary Fund and elope nations for a re-evaluation of debts it was decided that a favourable investment climate was essential.

What amounted to a "low decision", the company was given a working contract by the Indonesian Government to exploit copper deposits deep in the tangled hills of Irian Jaya. The agreement was that for the three years of operation the company was to pay 35 per cent, and 41.75 per cent the remainder of the life of the mine.

The company spent \$175m in developing the mine, and last year, at the end of the first full year of operation,

with output of copper concentrate well below the planned 138,000 tons, the company emerged with a profit of \$60m, according to Professor Katili. Two factors contributed to this. The price of copper rocketed after the contract was negotiated, and the copper concentrate turned out to be 3 per cent rather than the expected 2.1 per cent.

"If people in the country knew what the profit was, and that it was not shared between the company and the state, there would be difficulties," Mr. Situmorang said. He hinted that it was only a matter of time before renegotiation of the contract would become a political necessity, but added: "Our morality is such that we will never force them to renegotiate. It is in their interests to do this. We do not have to teach them."

It has been reported that there are 33 million tons of proven ore with a copper content of 2.5 per cent at Freeport Sulphur's mine at the Grasberg mountain in Irian Jaya. The copper content is among the world's best; ore is being mined in the south-west United States with a 0.4 per cent concentrate.

Freeport Sulphur was the first foreign company to be allowed to develop mines in Indonesia, and it was followed between 1968 and 1971 by 14 others, five of them under joint enterprise agreements.

The first foreign company

These contracts are now referred to as second generation agreements. They dispensed with tax-free holidays and required the companies to take Indonesian partners eventually. Foreign mining companies were also required to pay land rent, and royalties, and gradually to make over jobs to Indonesians. Apparently these contracts are also now unsatisfactory to the Indonesians. "If we asked for more they would still be attractive," Mr. Situmorang said.

Professor Katili's view is that many of the problems with the mining contracts have resulted from Indonesia's unpreparedness at the time the doors were opened to foreign companies, and in particular to the lack of experienced lawyers. African countries were much stronger in this respect, he said.

The country has now drawn up third generation contracts, so stiff that 20 agreements are still pending. The main stumbling block is that the Government wants all future mining contractors to deposit

their export earnings in Indonesian rupiahs. This would be beneficial for the Indonesian balance of payments, and the Government would be able to levy a withholding tax on dividends, royalties and interest.

The Ministry of Mines appears unconcerned that the mining companies are stalling. "We already have our hands full with the first and second generation contracts and this will keep us busy for the next five years," Professor Katili said.

Among the most important of the projects under consideration are five involving nickel, bauxite and coal. The largest of these is a Shell proposal to mine 25 million tons of coal slurry a year from south Sumatra. According to mining officials, transporting the coal across country would constitute a considerable engineering achievement, but the company reports that it has developed the technology to make the project feasible.

A second big project under active discussion is a proposal by the International Nickel Company (Inco) of Pittsburgh and Toronto to produce nickel matte needed for stainless steel and alloys resistant to corrosion and heat. The company is already spending \$169m in Sulawesi to produce 15,800 tons a year by 1976, but it would now like to spend an additional \$470m to produce 50,000 tons. To do this the company would have to build its own hydroelectric project at Soroaka.

Professor Katili expressed some scepticism about the project because of the dominant position he claimed Inco held in the marketing of this metal. "They determine the world price of nickel and they keep it low", he claimed.

Far greater interest was expressed in a \$700m proposal by Inco's competitor, Pacific Nickel—a consortium including the United States Steel Corporation, the Dutch steel-maker Hoogovens, the Newmont Mining Corporation and Sherritt Gordon Mines. Pacific Nickel's proposal is to gouge most of the top off the island of Gag, which is largely covered with nickel ore. This could be completed in 1977.

According to Professor Katili the company's main problem is one of finance. They have approached the Indonesian Government for a 20 per cent interest and have asked it to negotiate with the World Bank for a \$150m loan. They also asked for an annual allocation of 900,000 barrels of oil for the next 20 years.

Professor Katili believes that the Government is



President Suharto (far left) visits an iron ore mine in central Java.

unwilling to approach the World Bank for a loan because this would create a precedent for other mining projects which would affect other World Bank allocations. While the money would be used for infrastructure development, this would be of limited use to anyone other than the mining company. Instead, the Ministry of Mines hopes to interest foreign oil companies in the project and get them to invest some of their vast profits in mining.

A third proposal concerning nickel is a \$200m project put up by a Japanese mining company to produce 80,000 tons of ferro-nickel, he said. The mining department expects production to begin soon at the Aluminium Company of America (Alcoa) aluminium plant. This is to have a capacity of 80,000 tons a year, but the company could increase this to two million tons. Investment will be \$350m.

Apart from these projects a large amount of money is also going into state enterprises. According to Profes-

or Katili, \$90m is going into the production of tin—output is expected to increase by about 7 per cent this year—and other large sums will be allocated to the mining of bauxite, iron sands and nickel.

With all these projects in prospect it is perhaps not surprising that Indonesia is in no hurry to burden itself with other debts. The country is also anxious to avoid becoming too dependent on the earnings from its mining sector, which has experienced severe fluctuations in past years. Although earnings from oil dominate Indonesia's exports, the last financial year's export earnings from minerals totalled \$95m and are expected to increase by 70 per cent this year.

It is likely that the country will move more slowly now to ensure that the right sort of projects are attracted into the country, particularly those involving more refining of products, so as to increase employment.

The tightening of the con-

ditions governing foreign investment in mining has so far not affected foreign interest shown in Indonesia for its mineral wealth. Although mining officials state that the best licences of bauxite and nickel have probably been granted, the country still has vast mineral wealth, which many of the foreign companies are now prospecting.

Mining officials admit that they are still working somewhat in the dark. "We don't know much about mining," Mr. Bambang Sulasmoro, head of the foreign relations bureau at the Ministry of Mines, said. Only about 7 per cent of the country has been systematically mapped geologically, and between 70 and 75 per cent of it has been no more than reconnaissance; the rest is entirely unknown.

In an age of rapidly depleting resources, Indonesia is destined to become an increasingly important provider of the world's mineral needs, renegotiation of contracts or not.

P.H.R.

Self-reliance is the key now

Jakarta has come a long way since the days of Sukarno. Its streets are lined with skyscrapers, it has its expanding wealthy residential areas, its well-swept boulevards, its traffic jams, and the inevitable Coca-Cola and ice-cream stalls.

But a few steps beyond the air-conditioned villas and the spacious embassies there are the festering squatter areas; the tens of thousands of makeshift homes for most of the city's five million people.

Progress is moving out to them. But as it does so even more peasants are drawn into the city from Java's countryside, overburdened with the population explosion and soaring unemployment. Their hope is for a job in one of the scores of new factories that have grown around the city during the past five years. Their fate may be to be pounced on by the police while scavenging in the city's garbage and be sent back home.

It is against this background, and after five years of operating largely on the basis of trial and error, that Indonesian economists are formulating an explicit industrial policy. The central idea is that while foreign investment is essential for technological change in the industrial sector it cannot now be considered the salvation of Indonesia.

"Basically, we have to rely on our own resources," said Professor Panglaykim, an economist working with a "think-tank" employed by the Government. He qualified this adding that Indonesia still welcomed from outside any feasible project, because the country lacked capital and technology.

His comment underlines the Indonesians' ambivalent attitude towards the foreign investor. On the one hand they agree with Mr. Soeharto, Director-General of Basic Industries, that the country cannot become industrialized solely by the efforts of its indigenous population because they lack the "management, capital, skill and the necessary driving force to handle business." On the other, they know that foreign investment can create more problems than it solves.

Current policy, therefore, is to reduce the disadvantages of foreign investment in the industrial sector, largely through insisting on joint ventures and boosting credit support to the indigenous enterprises. Industry must generate as much employment as possible, a policy that calls for a more careful scrutiny of industrial development proposals and support for indigenous enterprises.

Foreign industrial enterprises and joint Indonesian-foreign enterprises, many of

them shared with the Japanese, have tended to be capital intensive rather than labour intensive. According to officials, roughly twice as much labour has been employed in Indonesian indigenous companies for the same amount of capital used in foreign-dominated companies.

There is little that can be done about this other than to limit the amount of foreign participation in new enterprises and reduce it in existing ones. It is now planned that the reduction—or Indonesianisation—will be accomplished by allowing state banks, investment banks and development banks to buy shares in the companies.

Not only has the foreign investor generally used less labour than his domestic counterpart would have done, but he has also sometimes caused the collapse of local enterprises. Foreign-controlled textile companies have wiped out whole areas of the handloom industries around the cities of Bandung and Madjalengka, according to Dr S. Joedono of the University of Indonesia. The same has happened in the soft drinks industry, which has declined because of the arrival of such companies as Coca-Cola.

Efforts are being made to prevent this decline, both to generate employment and to satisfy the demands of the intellectuals, who bitterly criticize the Government for permitting the development of mass consumption industries that are far beyond the reach or use of the average Indonesian.

Bonded warehouses for electronics

This is not to say that there has been no official concern to increase employment. Over the past five years the policy has been to encourage labour-intensive handicrafts industries, but this has been largely unsuccessful because of a breakdown in organization and quality control. The Government has, however, been reasonably successful in the encouragement of labour-intensive assembly plants and in setting up bonded warehouses for electronic goods and factories for the assembly of cars, motor-cycles and radio sets.

Greater concern will also be shown for the better distribution of industries. Well over half the foreign-dominated industrial enterprises are located in and around Jakarta. This has resulted in tens of thousands of people descending on the city in search of work, in-

creasing the city's overcrowding problem.

Foreign companies chose Jakarta as a location for their factories because their offices were usually there and because it has the infrastructure lacking in many other parts of Indonesia. Hitherto the country has lacked regional planners, but that is now being corrected by training programmes, according to officials.

The emergence of a more coherent industrialization policy, and the tightening of control over foreign investors, are unlikely to cause a major decline in foreign interest in Indonesia. Similar moves have been made in several other developing countries. Indonesia offers foreign investors a potentially huge market for industrial goods produced in joint enterprises with Indonesian partners.

Real growth is more than 7 per cent a year, and the potential domestic market is growing at a rate of 2.5 per cent; even the most optimistic of the country's family planners predict that the population will double to 250 million within the next 25 years. But while these figures may be attractive to a foreign industrialist, they have brought home the realization that the solution to Indonesia's employment problem cannot be found outside the country, and doubts about the relevance of the industrialization policy.

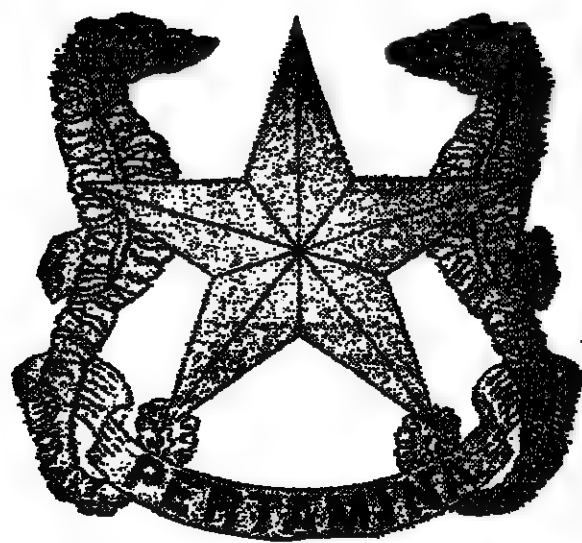
While the country's labour force is growing at the rate of 1,500,000 a year, the industrial labour force is growing at perhaps a tenth of that. Officials admit that while the current five-year development programme is aimed at increasing industrial employment by two million a more realistic figure would be 600,000.

It is against this background that President Suharto is coming under severe criticism from some quarters for not placing his full authority behind a massive programme for rural development. His political position is so strong that nothing could prevent success, they claim.

A military man unfamiliar with economics, they say, he continues to listen to his western trained economists, well-versed in the techniques of industrialization but unfamiliar with the development problems of the country. The result is that they are presiding over a boom in Jakarta but are failing to grasp or tackle the problems of rural development and distribution of income. Here lies the source of unrest.

P.H.R.

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Clusters of small fields but oil is 'clean' and easy to get at

by Peter Hadji-Ristic

The breakfast-time jet run from Singapore to Jakarta is usually packed with American oilmen journeying out to their drilling rigs dotted around the Indonesian archipelago. Returning from a few days' leave or fresh out of Houston, they give fellow-travellers the first hint that Indonesia is experiencing the greatest oil rush the East has known.

Once in Jakarta, the men hustle with their holdalls across town to domestic airfields and board smaller aircraft or helicopters to be whisked away in the shimmering tropical heat some 15,000 islands. Three weeks later, and probably with an oil strike behind them, they are back relaxing on leave.

Some 30 foreign oil companies, most of them American, and 4,000 foreigners are now on contract to Pertamina, the gigantic state-run oil company. Assets estimated at \$1,700m, in a frenetic effort to develop the nation's oil wealth. Wells are being sunk at the rate of one every other day. Every week oil and gas strikes are announced; there were 50 last year and 18 in the first 18 weeks of this year. The ratio of oil wells to strikes gives Indonesia a 25 per cent success rate, one of the highest recorded.

Some foreign oil companies, which this year will spend \$550m on exploration, have scored a good deal better than this. According to one source, Perconco-Ten and Phillips are among those leading the field, while Roy Haffington has not yet drilled a dry hole.

One moderate disappointment

ment is the record of Pertamina which is confining itself to offshore exploration in easily accessible areas such as in North Sumatra and West Java. This is partly because of stretched manpower. To help Pertamina along and guarantee secure supplies, the Japanese Government recently granted a concessionary loan of \$224m for increasing oil production. In return Indonesia will supply Japan with an additional 50 million kilolitres of low sulphur oil over 10 years.

The success ratio figures in Indonesia might seem surprising as oilmen consider Indonesia a difficult area to explore because of its complicated geological structure.

"The difficulty is interpreting seismicographic information. Whenever reports come in we have to review our thinking," Mr M. B. O'Sullivan of BP says.

The one clear pattern emerging from recent strikes is that Indonesia has a lot of small fields, but nothing so far to rival the aging Minas field in central Sumatra or the gigantic fields in the North Sea.

This is no deterrent to the oilmen, however. With world demand for oil soaring, Indonesian oil is a much sought-after commodity, even more so because Jakarta did not join in the oil embargo last year, rather choosing to boost output. To the United States and Japan the country is a secure and growing source of supplies.

Under the terms of the Indonesian constitution foreign companies are allowed to operate only as service contractors to state oil enterprises. From this stipulation developed about 33 contracts with about 30 foreign companies based on a "production sharing" principle. Under this arrangement the state oil companies are entitled to a share of the oil produced rather than a share of profits, while sharing none of the development risks or expense.

In 1971 Pertamina evolved one of the various state enterprises. Under General Ibnu Sutowo Pertamina both manages the development of the oil industry and acts as a development com-

pany. East, oil is still fairly cheap to exploit, especially compared with the North Sea. Offshore waters are mostly calm and shallow. An additional premium is that the oil is fairly "clean", especially important to pollution-conscious Japan. It is also geographically close to its main customer.

The determining factor in getting the foreign oil companies to come to Indonesia was not these advantages, however. The Government's strategy was to exploit the oil resources as fast as possible. The country began to search for oil in earnest in 1967, hoping that the oil revenues could pay for the larger development projects.

To achieve this objective, foreign companies were given favourable agreements. With the success of the policy this has changed, although oil companies still report that good profits are to be made.

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UN assumes country's new wealth will aid poor people of world

by Stewart Harris

Dr Soetrayo Sigit, secretary-general of the Department of Mining, prefers to talk about "restructuring" rather than "reorienting" Indonesia's oil and gas, and other mining agreements with foreign companies. We were discussing in his office what he called the "windfall profits" from the remarkable price rises which neither party foresaw. It would be reasonable and fair, he suggested, to share these unexpected profits, and private individuals had begun.

Dr Sigit, a geologist from Bandung University, was born in central Java 45 years ago, which makes him old enough

to have been in the village guerrillas when the Dutch still held his country's claim. This sort of background so often makes Indonesia's still young technocrats more than ordinary civil servants. They are formidable as well as polite, and a vigorous worker, and a keen fish-breeder and naturalist off duty.

He told me that all the companies with agreements in oil had accepted some months ago the principle that once the price rose above \$5 a barrel, the government share would be 85 per cent and the company share 15 per cent. He pointed out that the early agreements were made more than six years ago when the price was only \$1.7 a barrel. As we talked it was \$11.7 a barrel. He remarked with a smile that President Suharto had just received a letter from Dr Kurt Waldheim, United Nations Secretary-General, in which he presumed that Indonesia was now a potential donor country for the world's poorer nations.

According to unofficial estimates made by one of the best-informed diplomatic sources in Jakarta, Indonesia's gross foreign exchange earnings from oil will increase from less than \$2,000m in 1974-75 to almost \$6,000m. The net earnings will jump even more dramatically, from \$800m in 1974-75 to \$3,100m in 1974-75. The estimates are

based on higher production, higher prices and also "re-allocated" shares.

More than 70 per cent of Indonesia's oil production is by Caltex and Stanvac, whose contracts were made before the production sharing principle was worked out by Pertamina. There are now 33 of these later contracts, but they account for little more than 10 per cent of total production; the rest comes from Pertamina.

Perhaps the best explanation of Indonesia's attitude to its oil wealth was given by Professor Muhammad Sadi, the Indonesian Minister in Perth, Western Australia, last March. Professor Sadi, a Sumatran, is also chairman of the Foreign Investment Advisory Board. He said that the production-sharing contract was more acceptable from a political, economic and ideological standpoint than the old concession contract or even the more recent contract of work.

The contract of work was based, he said, on the recognition that sovereignty over natural resources is vested in the state until the point of sale. The practical implication is that the host government can deny exports or sale. The assertion of the principle marked the beginning of a shift of power from the foreign companies to the host government.

"The production-sharing contract represents a further development. The host coun-

try, through its national corporation, supervises management and can control marketing and capital because of disposal of its share of the production.

An important feature of our production-sharing contract is the principle of placing a ceiling on the recoveries each year; they are limited to 40 per cent of production. When the price was less than \$2 a barrel the limit was to suppress the cost of oil and hence to improve the revenue for the government. With prices over \$10 a barrel, however, it is an extra windfall for the operating companies because they can write off more than \$4 a barrel as costs, at least a few years until their investments are largely written off.

Three other features of the production-sharing contract are valuable for the host country. In Indonesia, for example, all property brought into the country by a foreign company becomes Pertamina's property from the day it arrives. Also, the foreign company has to relinquish up to half the contract area over a specified period. Furthermore, if production exceeds a certain volume, the foreign company must make some form of investment in refineries or other facilities related to the petroleum sector.

Apart from Pertamina there are only three state enterprises in Indonesia in the extractive industries, in

tin, coal and general mining, but Dr Sigit predicted the formation of more state enterprises as capital became available as a result of the new oil wealth. He told me there were 17 general mining agreements, which were not production-sharing, and he seemed to imply that they were a range of activities, including the "post-January" mining.

Dr Sigit said there was still little interest from Europe, although he did mention Rio Tinto's exploration work in west Sumatra and he said that Royal Dutch Shell was prospecting for coal in south Sumatra. He did not mention that German companies are to invest more than \$1,000m to build the steel mill in west Java which was to have been Russian.

Before the end of Indonesia's second five-year plan, Repelita II, in 1979, the first two liquefied natural gas projects should be completed, in north Sumatra and east Kalimantan. Each would cost \$1,000m. Dr Sigit said the Japanese Government had

lent \$197m to help to finance one of these projects, repayment to be over 25 years at 3 per cent. From 1977, for example, 20 years total production of 7,500,000 tons of liquefied natural gas would go to Japan each year.

One of the new state enter-

prises which Dr Sigit is predicting will be mining of nickel. Three foreign groups, American, Japanese and one Japanese, will mine nickel. Total investment in nickel will be \$1,500m.

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Foreign directors urged to study historical and contemporary scene

Murray Clapham is resident director of an Australian group, International Oil, which has a production-sharing contract with Pertamina. The contract dates from 1968 and permits the group to explore in and around the neighbouring islands.

I met him in his office on the fourth floor of the huge Oil Centre Building in Jalan Thamrin, which is roughly the Wall Street of Jakarta. His success in business comes significantly from a love of Indonesia which began as a student delegate from Melbourne University in 1959.

"I stayed in hostels and homes and became a bit of a local," he said. He graduated in law, joined the foreign service, and was posted to Jakarta in 1964. He resigned in 1967 to become a foreign investment consultant. He did not in those days, I suspect, know much about business, but he spoke Indonesian and he loved the country.

For five years Nasihat Indonesia, his company, encouraged joint ventures involving Australian banks and large companies. He began in the difficult aftermath of Dr Sukarno's fall and he played a part in raising the approved total of Australian investment in Indonesia to its present \$168m (three times that from the United Kingdom). Since the January rise in oil prices which have shaken off investment from some countries, Australian investment, like Japanese, has continued to grow.

In 1972 Mr Clapham sold his company and spent a year at Harvard doing business administration. Soon after his return to Jakarta he wrote an article on attitudes to investment in Indonesia for *Indonesia Today*, the newspaper of Mr Mochtar Lubis (which is now banned).



Murray Clapham:
"Contracts must be realistic"

It foresaw the present feeling. Looking at the scene with a sense of history unusual in a businessman, he wrote: "In these early days of investment in Indonesia foreign investors have been concerned, almost exclusively, with the mechanical and legal and procedural difficulties. But in the long term it is basic philosophical questions, and what flows from them, which both foreigners and Indonesians will have to face if foreign investment is to prove mutually beneficial."

Indonesians, foreign investors and the governments of the countries which have been aware of the historical setting, and he recalled a fourteenth-century Javanese legend.

For 300 years, it predicted, Indonesia would be ruled by a white elephant (the Dutch) and then, for the life of a corn plant, by a yellow monkey (the Japanese) before returning to its own people. And so, in his article, Mr Clapham picked "the bold visionaries" in the present Government. "Doubt, scepticism, and even hostility per-

meats from the citizenry through to the bureaucracy," he said.

He urged the directors of foreign companies, in their boardrooms thousands of miles from Indonesia, as well as their executives posted to Indonesia, to know the historical setting and the contemporary political scene. Otherwise there would be "an inability to anticipate problems before they develop, serious miscalculations and lead to faulty judgments on the transfer of resources."

Well-briefed executives would help to bridge the cultural gap, he said, but there was also a degree of understanding which won't grow out of study alone. A good executive would have to be able "on occasions to shed his corporate blinkers and place himself in the shoes of the Indonesian official and/or partner." Only agreements profoundly acceptable to both sides would endure. Mr Clapham saw a firm believer in the production-sharing contracts pioneered by Pertamina. These, he told me, are like umbrellas which protect the foreign investor from nationalist fall-out. Pertamina has the management status. "Pertamina is your company. They pay your taxes and you work for them. But in joint ventures agreements management control is with the foreign partner, because he has most of the capital."

Then, with a grim look at the immediate future, he said: "No matter how sacred a contract is, it's not much acquired, and they see these things as the unfortunate offshoots of the otherwise excellent kind of agreement it pioneered. More fundamentally, they fear the effects of Indonesia's present political leadership, because it seems to offer no alternative to a people surely tired of a development towards

production-sharing agreements. First in extractive industries additional to oil such as timber and mining, but before long in industry generally. Meanwhile the Government is counselling money into the Indonesian side of joint ventures by means of low-interest credits from institutions such as Bahana and Bapindo. This will increase Indonesian control.

But the Indonesian preference, when possible, would be for production-sharing. In March Malaysia adopted this Pertamina style of agreement. In April Burma followed suit. Thailand, the Philippines, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, India, Bangladesh and Egypt are considering similar agreements. "And I think Repelita II, in Australia, is having a look at them," Mr Clapham said.

The Australian Labour Minister for Minerals and Energy would in fact be in the odd company of a Texan Senator, Mr Lloyd Bentsen, who recently sponsored a production-sharing Bill in Washington.

Mr Clapham's final assessment of the future for foreign investment in Indonesia is, on the whole, optimistic. He points out that the Japanese are steadily pressing on other foreign businessmen, just as experienced as Mr Clapham, are much less sure. They criticise the waste and corruption encouraged by Pertamina's wealth, too easily acquired, and they see these things as the unfortunate offshoots of the otherwise excellent kind of agreement it pioneered. More fundamentally, they fear the effects of Indonesia's present political leadership, because it seems to offer no alternative to a people surely tired of a development towards

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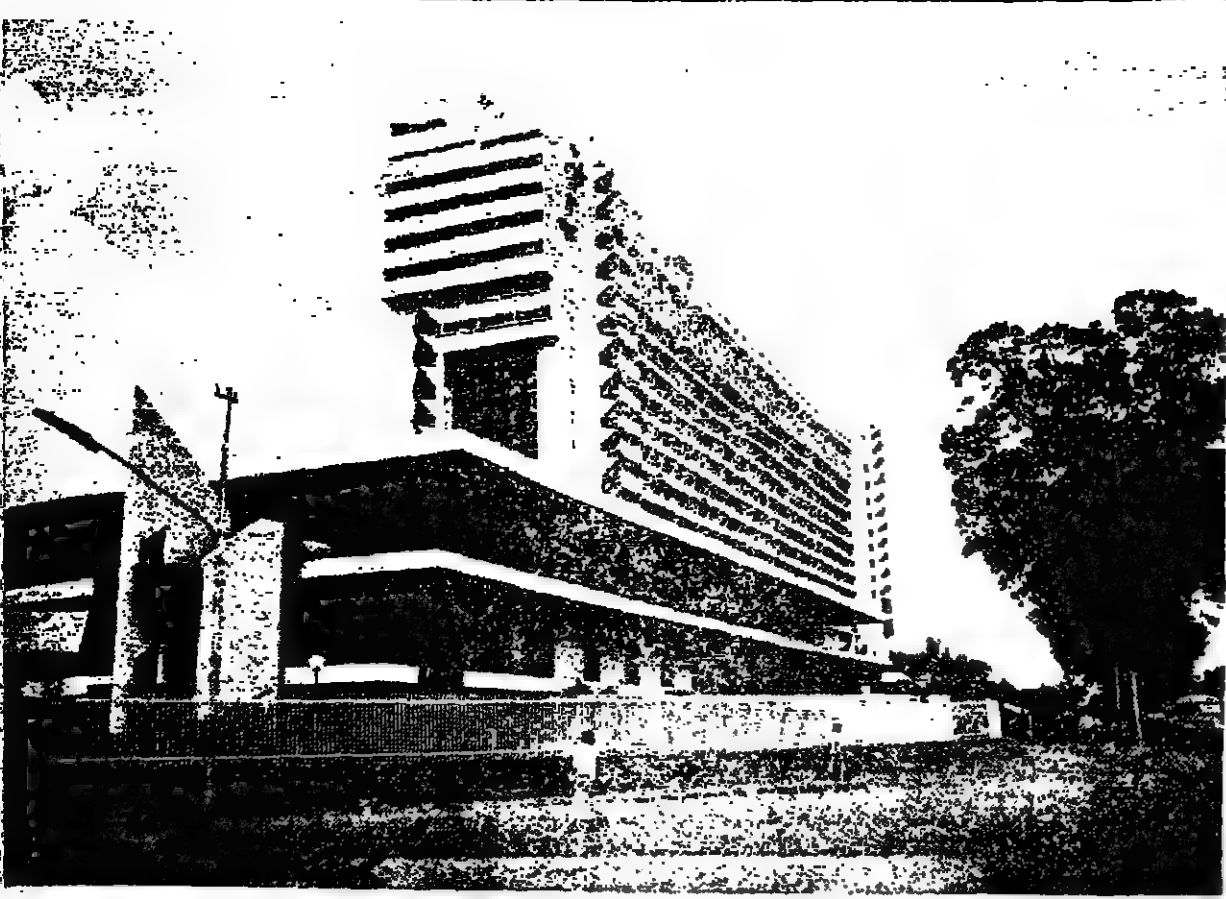
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One of Jakarta's new hotels, the Borobudur Inter-Continental, contrasts strongly in style with a Hindu temple on Bali.



Tourism suffers a setback after striking advance

Peter Cross

Indonesia is experiencing a setback in tourism. Estimates of the size of the industry, based on the first six months of the year, show a decline of anything between 25 per cent and 32 per cent. The figures, incidentally, could be applied to the world's more developed tourist territories.

A country which is not the wealthiest, long a consequence of such a decline could have serious effects. But if any kind of economic crisis had been adopted it, for 1968, when the country opened its doors to foreign investment, development of tourism has been a priority and vigorously pursued.

In 1967-68, tourism steadily declined. Tourist arrivals of nearly 41,000 in 1962 had shrunk to 19,311 by 1968. There were good reasons for this: a general instability with a change in the government, the lack of facilities, perhaps not least, the fact that the manipulators of mass tourism had to take seriously, not potentialities, but the existence of this very archipelago.

Means and means, including essential lubricant of aspirations, money, had to be found to open up the island. It was a multi-stage task with many vital pitfalls. How, in the end, you set about building up a country with 13,000 islands, distances, few good roads or trains, doubtful communications and a total acceptable hotel rooms barely nudging 1,000?

Or essential entertainment without which tourism could not flourish—how were these created?

Answers seemed to lie in massive, sustained efforts geared to a master plan formulated in 1969. In three five-year stages, each phase to concentrate on the development of specific areas. The first, Pelita I, ended this

April and was concerned with Java, Bali and (mainly) North Sumatra. The second plan, Pelita II, running until 1973, is concentrating on Sulawesi, particularly the southern region around Ujung Pandang (formerly Makassar), West Sumatra (Padang) with the megalithic culture island of Nias, southern Bali and the province of West Nusa Tenggara which embraces the islands of Lombok and Sumbawa.

The capital, Jakarta, political and administrative hub and home of five million people, has been, and still is, a special case. It is here that the most striking advances have been made, due in large measure, as most city dwellers freely acknowledge, to the dynamism of the governor, Mr. Ali Sadikin.

When I visited Jakarta last month after a gap of 18 months, I landed at the new airport, Halim International, reminiscent of some in Europe and a far cry from the old Kemayoran terminal which for so many years struggled with both international and domestic traffic. Now it handles purely domestic, growing at a rate of more than 30 per cent a year.

Island that merits superlatives

Can Jakarta ever generate the allure of its big South-East Asia rivals? Mr. R. M. Suryosumarmo, who is the vice-president, operations and marketing, for the Hotel Indonesia International Corporation, has few if any doubts on the subject. In his Jakarta office he said he firmly believed that in time the attractions of the city would probably surpass those of Bangkok and even Singapore.

And outside Jakarta? On Bali, an island that in spite of some inevitable taint from tourist activities, still justifies every superlative. I viewed the latest hotel, Sanur Beach, a \$7m joint enterprise of the Indonesian state airline, Garuda, and KLM Royal Dutch Airlines.

Mr. Stanley Allison, its English general manager, showed me round with justifiable pride: Every bathroom tile, nail and screw had to be shipped in to Bali. Nestling comfortably in a 600-palm tree grove beside the coral beaches, the hotel offers just about everything for about £8.40 a day (plus 21 per cent taxes and service charge).

All new hotel building on Bali will be confined to the southern tip of the island at Nusadua, and already it is planned to start a \$200m project that will result in 6,000 rooms by 1990. All will be air-conditioned and, no doubt by then, have television.

Hand in hand with new building has been the development of communications throughout the principal regions of the country. Air-conditioned diesel expresses now speed their way across Java; air services provide regular and reliable links between main population centres while road tours and overland travel use luxury western-style coaches.

To bring tourists to and from Indonesia there has been a vast reorganization of Garuda Indonesian Airways. This operates between three continents using latest jets like the jumbo DC10, DC8 and, for domestic routes, the DC9 and Rolls-Royce engine Fokker Fellowship. Many of the airline's pilots operate their initial flight training in England.

City telephones are fully automated and there is efficient inter-city dialling. Even Bali can be dialled from Jakarta. The country is also linked by the international satellite system to the rest of the world; a dialling code to London call costs approximately £8.60 for three minutes and can be arranged at short notice.

So how successful have the policies and developments proved? Since 1967 Indonesia's tourism has been increasing at an annual rate of about 38 per cent. By 1971 arrivals had reached 178,781 and, by last year, 270,303. About 90 per

Varied form in the banking stakes

Mr. Crouse, regional president of the First City Bank, was to return to the United States after four years in Indonesia. In his late thirties, he was taking home his wife, a former Miss Indonesia.

He introduced me to the bank's resident vice-president, Mr. Alex Franz, 3, an Indonesian who has been in the City after 20 years at the Bank Indonesia.

He was assistant director in the department. These men have a deep, complex knowledge of the Indonesian banking scene.

The field is very big. A number of well-known banks have well-established offices in Jakarta, but there are outsiders. The course of development is varied. Or so it seems although Mr. Crouse and Franz were not themselves.

There are five state-owned banks, one state-owned bank and one private bank, in addition to the central Bank Indonesia. There are more than 100 private banks, most of which are too small, but assist all incentives to Eight investment companies are trying to bring to the financial system of the foreign capital is now going directly to private overseas lenders.

There are 11 foreign banks in Indonesia, two British, one American, one Dutch, one Japanese and one Indonesian bank, Perdanika, an Indonesian company and the Japanese Daiwa are partners. In the Indonesian States and about 24 per cent of the joint venture bank-

ing, because it believes the capital resources available to foreign banks would soon be exhausted. It prefers the foreign banks to make management agreements that are expected to improve the expertise of Indonesian banks. City, for example, recently signed Jakarta's first management contract with Bank Niaga.

Mr. Franz told me that he is the only Indonesian joint head of a foreign bank, and he pointed out that City has a policy of appointing local national vice-presidents all over the world. He is a Christian, which is not insignificant, because the Dutch tended to train and rely on Indonesians of similar cultural background.

The Chinese Indonesians, just as proficient in business, tend to prefer to be independent, dealing with, rather than working with foreigners.

The Indonesian approach to foreign exchange is usually liberal for a developing country. There are no restrictions on the flow of foreign money into or out of the country. Anybody may hold any amount of foreign currency, in cash or on account at a foreign bank.

Conversion into or from Indonesian currency is easy. In May the Jakarta Stock Exchange was reestablished. In July the first international merchant bank was licensed, a consortium of Japanese, American, Australian and Indonesian firms.

Indonesia's foreign investment laws, which date from 1967, give such assurances and incentives that they have encouraged a total foreign investment of \$3,340m, almost 25 per cent of which comes from the United States and about 24 per cent from Japan. Recently, and especially since the Jakarta

riots in January, the requirements and restrictions imposed upon foreign investors have been more strictly defined and may be more strictly enforced.

In fact the Government attitude started to harden towards the end of last year, when it began to be criticized for failing to get enough medium-term credit into the hands of pribumi (native Indonesians), rather than Chinese Indonesians.

The January regulations require new foreign investment to take the form of joint ventures with pribumi, who must gradually be given a controlling interest, not only in these new enterprises but also in existing foreign investment enterprises.

Tax holiday and remission incentives are to be less favourable, and more Indonesians will have to be employed and trained as necessary. To encourage the formation of wholly Indonesian enterprises, certain areas of light industry will be closed to new foreign capital: for example, bicycle assembling, ice cube making, and the production of "instant" noodles.

However, as the official guidance booklet of City rather dryly remarks, "the policy is not strictly pursued and new projects are still negotiable." This seems to be a quite general state of affairs in Indonesia, although it is not an impression I got from Mr. Crouse or Mr. Franz. They spoke with reserve and gave me facts rather than opinions.

For example, most foreign banking business with clients lies within an area no more than 25 miles from Jakarta. Even here the volume of foreign banking business is only 10 per cent of the volume of all banking business.

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Drastic measures needed as water erosion threatens magnificent relic of ancient Java

by Kapto Sumoto

Borobudur today is crumbling with age, a shadow of the majestic Buddhist monument it once was. But standing on a man-made hillock, surrounded by lush fields and rimmed by still active volcanoes, the ruins of this colossal temple still provide abundant evidence of the splendour of ancient Java.

It was once almost lost to the world, and unless drastic measures are taken to repair the ravages of nature the 1,200-year-old temple, possibly the model for Angkor Wat centuries later, will collapse totally within the next few years.

Water is Borobudur's biggest enemy. It has eroded the slopes of the hillock on which the temple stands and dangerously weakened the structure's foundations. The exquisitely sculptured reliefs on the monument's walls are also in a poor state.

The bas-reliefs have been coated with dye in an attempt to slow the weathering, and work is being carried out to preserve the rest of the temple. But archaeologists have said that the only way to stop further decay and to prevent total collapse is to dismantle an entire section of the structure's three lower stages. The porous hillock on which Borobudur stands will have to be excavated and replaced by a new reinforced concrete foundation with an efficient drainage system, a daunting task, but one that cannot be neglected if the monument is to be preserved.

"We estimate that it will take 600 men six years to reinforce the foundations and rebuild the galleries," Dr R. Soekmono, director of the Archaeological Institute of Indonesia, said. The preliminary work has begun. A team of international experts, coordinated by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco), is measuring, repairing, spraying and testing each individual stone of the temple with meticulous care. As soon as a piece of sculpture is in danger of further decay it is removed to a more secure place.

But this is only scratching the surface of the problem. Even if the most dangerous threat—the weakened foundations—were not a consideration, the monument's reliefs alone, stretched end

to end, would extend for three miles. There are more than two million stones, most of them elaborately carved, to be restored.

Dedication is not enough. A Borobudur Fund Committee, composed of Indonesian cultural and Government leaders and affiliates in Japan, The Netherlands and Belgium, was formed in 1968 to raise money for the project. It is headed by Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX, Indonesia's Vice-President, and Dr Frans Seda, Indonesia's Ambassador to Belgium.

Unesco has called on the world to contribute to the Borobudur Fund. Expenses are estimated at about \$7.75m. The United States and Japan have been asked to shoulder two-thirds of the expenses, with the remainder to be shared by several other nations, including The Netherlands and West Germany.

It all began in a humble fashion more than 1,500 years ago. There were no mass migrations, no armies. Simply travel weary Buddhist monks here, a Hindu pilgrim there. But the first tentative contacts from India soon grew into a spiritual and cultural wave that swept the Indonesian islands. The profound influence of Buddhism and Hinduism was such that in central Java alone more than 1,000 temples, many elaborately planned and exquisitely finished, were built in the next two centuries. The gigantic mountain-temple of Borobudur was one of these.

10,000 toiled for a century

Standing far from any sizeable settlement today, Borobudur is 90 minutes away by car over a rough, dusty road that winds through a serene landscape of ricefields, palm groves and forests. But at the turn of the ninth century, when it was new, the temple was the scene of magnificent pilgrimages and probably the centre of many settlements.

Commissioned by an anonymous prince of the powerful Sailendra dynasty, who completed the conquest of central Java in the eighth century and ruled Malaya as well, Borobudur was completed in about AD 800. Planned as a sanctuary for Buddhist monks and pilgrims, it took 10,000 workers almost a century to complete.

Borobudur's designers planned it both as a temple and a complete exposition of the Mahayana doctrine of Buddhism. Many experts today agree that it provided a pattern for the temple-mountain of Angkor Wat in Cambodia centuries later. Physically it took the form of a processional path around a gigantic square plinth. On this stood five gradually diminishing terraces. On the sixth level stands a series of three circular diminishing terraces, crowned by large circular stupas. Up the centre of each face, from top to bottom, runs a long staircase. There are no internal cell shrines.

The entire building symbolizes a Buddhist transition for the lowest manifestations of reality at the base, up through a series of "regions" or psychological states, towards the ultimate nirvana—a condition of spiritual enlightenment and release from corruption and error—at the summit.

At the same time, since the monument is a unity, it proclaims the doctrine of the unity of the cosmos in the light of truth. It does not—as other religions would have it—banish the world, the flesh and the devil to eternal damnation. In this particular Buddhist doctrine, not only is the entire creation redeemable, it has never been anything but redeemed.

The base of the building represents *kamadhatu*, the world of desire; the square terraces above it represent *rupadhatu*, the world of form or the transitional sphere in which we are released from worldly matters, but are still tied to form; and the round terraces *arupadhatu*, the formless world, abode of the gods or the highest sphere for man to attain perfection. It is where all desires having died, deliverance is attained. The temple then rises into the last and highest stage of man's spiritual progress—*nirvana*.

The reliefs are a textbook in stone of the Mahayana doctrine—although Hindu shrines and native images sometimes appear disconcertingly among the tales of the Buddha's life. Borobudur was the spiritual centre of Buddhism in Java for some 150 years. Then, at the beginning of the tenth century the kingdom of Mataram fell, and political and cultural activities shifted away from central Java to the east. Borobudur and the other monuments of the region fell into neglect.



The gigantic mountain temple of Borobudur, completed in about AD 800, was planned as a sanctuary for Buddhist monks and pilgrims.

They were defaced by Muslim vandals, attacked by volcanic eruptions and other ravages of nature. Vegetation split stones, and parts of the structure collapsed. Borobudur seemed doomed to oblivion.

Centuries passed and it was not until 1814 that the temple-mountain was rediscovered by Sir Stamford Raffles, who had colonial duties on Java. Raffles ordered the excavation which brought Borobudur back to life. In doing so, however, he opened the way

to a systematic wholesale looting; in 1836, for instance, the Dutch East Indies Government offered eight cartloads of some of Borobudur's finest carvings and statues to visiting King Chulalongkorn of Siam.

The rains which are particularly heavy in Indonesia's climate seep through the joints of the façades and through the paving stones. These movements affect the whole structure, gathering force as they go down. Today the lowest terrace is on the point of collapse and would have already given

wards all the more rapidly for having to carry the weight of the balustrades. These movements affect the whole structure, gathering force as they go down. Today the lowest terrace is on the point of collapse and would have already given

and sculptures. The Archaeological Service dismantled some of the balustrades. If the bottom race collapses, Borobudur will come down in an appalling avalanche of stone and sculptures.

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A WORLD IN BALANCE

All of us have had our imagination stirred by those photographs of the Earth taken from outer space. There we all are, mirrored after a new fashion and tellingly reminded of the human condition. Hanging alone in the vastness of space; compact, singular, cloud-capped in parts, a cherished home. The new image hovering in our minds brings to life facts about this Earth that were hitherto flat, lifeless statistics. The speed with which the Earth's resources are being consumed becomes a subject of anxiety; or the damage done to our environment by pollution; or those other ways in which it is feared the ecological balance may be disturbed by human greed or thoughtlessness; by yet unappreciated interference in the long evolutionary process that we have charted with such determination but whose ineluctable laws we do not fully understand.

Through these murky areas of hesitation and doubt no figures strike home so forcibly as those that signal what is happening to the world's population. There is no need to scabble in the ruins of the past to piece together the facts. After millennia upon millennia of slow change the Earth had by 1830 attained a population of around one thousand million. A single century later, in 1930, this first thousand had become two, and then thirty years was enough to take us past the third million in 1960. Now in 1974 we are measurable months away from the fourth. By the end of this century we shall pass—hardly on escape—into the six thousand million mark. These figures, much more than its wars or the ending of empires, may stamp the twentieth century as a turning point in human history.

No wonder the United Nations, in other creation of our time, had designated 1974 as the World Population Year. The year for this year began in 1930, and has flowered in three paralytic conferences of scientists, the third of which was held in The Hague in January. All has been the preliminary to a conference that opens in earnest on Monday, a conference to which all the member nations of the UN have been invited to send delegations. It is to the conference a fringe of fringe gatherings will see the main one by the consensus of scientists, the hopes of the world and the sense of urgency created by numerous international bodies that have been pausing for years in favour of one or other aspect of the population problem.

Out of all this mass of documentation and measured words, a decision can emerge? The only too conscious of its own. There are religious policies to be skirted, and policies often still conflicting, and on all sides the danger lest human rights should be infringed. Despite the difficulties the conference hopes to win agreement on a "total strategy" drafted by its experts. This is the World Population Plan of Action. Brave words. They conjure up a battlefield and many would think the parallel a just one. When one asks what other battles are under orders in this strategy the answer is: programmes on food supplies, on human settlements, on the advancement of women and on educational and social development. This is a broad and thoroughly researched front. The UN hope is that if its proposals find favour and are taken up, population growth in the less developed countries may decline from 2.4 per cent to 2 per cent by 1985 while remaining unchanged in the developed countries around 0.9 per cent.

That is the short term projection. For the UN experts the key period is the next twenty-five or thirty years during which the developing countries may make such changes in their economic, social and cultural climate as will substitute personal choice for the traditional pressures that still produce large families among most of the world's peasant populations. For that to come about perhaps two generations is a more accurate time scale and even then there will be differences between forward countries and others that are much more backward.

In any case it might be questioned what governments can do directly. What is a population policy? The British population record over the past half century is scarcely to be related to government planning of any kind. The difficulties that face any government with an overwhelmingly peasant majority are not only material but even more psychological ones and of a most intractable kind. Perhaps the only ideal that can be agreed internationally is one in which all children born are wanted—and that means wanted by both parents. Such an ideal could unite both developed and undeveloped countries since it is a long way from attainment by either. If a policy can be defined it should therefore be one that removes barriers to the attainment of this ideal and that facilitates by health and education the freedom of choice that is its basis.

The Barcelona conference will nevertheless have difficulty in establishing a consensus. There are some countries still actively encouraging population growth—Brazil and Argentina, to name two—and there remains a wide spectrum of attitudes among other governments ranging from active discouragement of contraception, or an imperviousness to the social conditions that promote

unrestrained childbirth to those fully conscious of the necessity of reducing fertility rates. It is not the United Nations' policy or expectation that anything as radical as Singapore's fiscal and other penalties imposed on large families should be brought into play to bear down on parental choice.

Another argument to be put in Bucharest will be the communist insistence that their system can always provide for increased numbers and that any suggestion that productive power might fail to meet needs is reactionary and to be dismissed as "Malthusian". Though sharing the dogma, the Chinese and the Russians follow different policies. Birth control is now very much a Chinese policy but disguised under a banner of women's lib, whereas the Russians believe they can manage more people without trouble. Neither country can expect its dogma to earn respect while both are still dependent on grain surpluses from the Western world.

The other argument that will be heard comes from some of the invertebrate anti-imperialist third world countries and has more substance. Why, they ask, should they be chastised for not reducing their birth rates fast enough when every child born in the western world may be expected to consume ten times as much of available resources in a lifetime as will their children? Of course it is a valid point and has been for some time part of the great debate in all western countries. But it is at best a rearguard rather than an answer to their own problems for all these countries must know that their own population growth remains a serious brake on their economic advance. It is the western world that has done most of the discovering and exploiting of natural resources and that process must continue along with the wiser policies of conservation that are now being acknowledged as essential.

There remains the danger of hysteria. In the great debate over the exploitation of the human environment population tends to be most subject of all to cries of alarm. At times all the ills of our age—drugs, crime, disease and the rest—are ascribed solely to excessive densities of population. Doomwatchers relish the frightening graphs that can be drawn. Perhaps in an age more numerate than any before the message of numbers is more telling than any other. The fact is that global figures cannot be translated into a global policy. Every country is different and will remain so. Each must consider its own population problem and take what steps it can to moderate growth. If even that beginning is made in Bucharest the UN initiative will have been worthwhile.

When the Children and Young Persons Act, 1963, came into force, it was envisaged that the demand for junior detention centres would decrease, in fact, this has not happened and the reason seems to lie largely in the local authorities' lack of facilities for coping with more persistent delinquents in this age group. This same lack is the cause of the more frequent remands of those under 17 to remand centres or, in some cases, prison, and an increase in the number in the same age group serving sentences in borstal.

I doubt whether using measures strictly to prevent further offending football matches is any answer to footballism which, as you can see at any student demo, is not confined to football crowds. Any large gathering of young people can become an occasion for footballism and is particularly likely to do so when drink is freely available.

Comparatively few offenders of this sort are placed on probation and it seems a pity that attention should be focused on the unwillingness of the probation service to be used simply for Saturday afternoon reporting. Many probation officers would expect to achieve something with at least some of the hooligans, given the chance to work with them over a period of time.

The extension of Community Service Orders might be expected to provide another treatment facility or, if the courts prefer to see it that way, another means of punishment, but I would hope there would not be a demand for the Community Service Order to be so organized that the work is always done on a Saturday afternoon.

Football hooliganism is still a minor part of the whole problem of crime with which courts, social workers and probation officers have to deal.

Yours faithfully,
A. G. HUDSON,
Deputy Chief Probation Officer,
West Yorkshire Probation and After-Care Service,
Victoria Chambers,
Wood Street, Wakefield.
August 9.

The Falkland Islands
From the Argentine Ambassador
Sir, In the letter from Sir Miles Clifford to the Editor published in The Times issue of August 9, under your heading of "The Falkland Islands" it is stated that: "there is the Argentine Vice-Consul, Mr. Ernesto Rowe".

This fact is undoubtedly wrong and I would like to point out that there could not possibly be an Argentine Consul on Argentine territory—the Malvinas Islands being part of our national territory—and consequently Mr. Ernesto Rowe has not been invested by our Government with that capacity.

Yours faithfully,
MANUEL DE ANCHORENA,
Argentine Ambassador,
Argentine Embassy,
9 Wilton Crescent, SW1.
August 14.

Overbooked airlines
From Professor H. E. Root
Sir, I am sure that I am not alone in regretting the fine imposed on British Airways for so-called "overbooking" (The Times, August 13). I speak as a regular if not terribly frequent customer. I have never suffered the inconvenience of "off-loading", but I have many times been grateful to BA (and all airlines) for their leniency and assistance when I have made a late cancellation or failed to take up a booked seat because of an emergency or missed connection. I have never been charged.

My understanding has always been that airlines must "overbook" in order to be able to accommodate customers, not charging them, when they don't turn up for a flight. Maybe there are those who exploit this generosity. If so, they should be dealt with. How is not for me to suggest.

But if fines are now to be imposed for "overbooking", surely airlines will no longer be able to afford their leniency and courtesy to private customers like myself who sometimes let them down inadvertently. This would be sad, and, for some of us, so expensive as almost to price us out of such air travel.

Yours faithfully,
H. E. ROOT,
Department of Theology and the Study of Religion,
The University,
Southampton.
August 13.

Fields with their Greek-speaking neighbours and friends.
The present sufferings will only make some sort of sense if the outcome is a complete withdrawal of both Greek and Turkish troops. It is now almost 20 years since I was pleading with Archbishop Makarios to abandon Enosis for a new slogan, Cyprus for the Cypriots. This was then, and now remains, the only hope.

Yours etc,
DONALD GOLDIE,
Bedlington Vicarage,
Northumberland.

Partition
From Donald Goldie
The partition of Cyprus would be a mistake. Surely, no-one really wants the creation of a new and even more bitter Ulster in the middle East.

During my time as Archbishop of Enosis (1949-55) there was no sign of communal stress in the island. Dozens of villages mosque and church stand side by side in testimony of centuries of harmonious living between ordinary Greek-speaking and Turkish-speaking peoples.

Now, the Greeks have been taught by Enosis, but this has always been much more an emotional cry of identification with the glories of Hellenism than a serious political demand. True also, the Turks have bonded in recent years with us for partition, and a few sophisticated urban Turks may have in it, but certainly not the mass of intertribal and politically uneducated peasants who inhabit the villages and surrounding

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Degree status of Buckingham

From Mr R. P. Dobson and others
Sir, We have read with considerable dismay of the refusal of the Council for National Academic Awards to validate the courses proposed by the University College at Buckingham when it opens in February, 1976.

The CNA's mandate is to satisfy itself that the quality of degrees offered under its auspices are not inferior to those of existing universities. Yet the stated reason for rejecting the proposed Buckingham courses is that teaching will be compressed into a two-year (90 week) programme, equal to most three-year university courses.

This innovation, however, is perhaps one of the most valuable features of the new enterprise which could pioneer the way for a more effective use of expensive facilities and teaching time.

Any doubts about the high quality of teaching must be fully satisfied by the distinguished staff being built up under Professor Max Beloff and by the large number of outstanding British, American and European scientists and scholars who have shown practical support by joining the academic advisory councils.

Furthermore, students who invest a good deal of money in their own higher education and accept the more demanding conditions of the proposed courses are a priori likely to be as well qualified as any for whatever sphere of life they propose to enter.

As heads of companies which recruit widely among university graduates, we would like to put on record that we look forward to welcoming applications from future graduates of Buckingham and will be ready to accept Buckingham degrees as evidence of their qualifications.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD DOBSON, British American Tobacco,
ROBERT APPLEYBY, Black and Decker,
RALPH BATEMAN, Turner and Newall,
CALDECOTE, Delta Metal,
F. S. MCFADZEAN, Shell,
JOHN READ, Electric and Musical Industries,
100 Westminster House,
Millbank, SW1.
August 16.

Curbing football hooligans

From Mr A. G. Hudson

Sir, Under the heading "Magistrates' powers to deal with football hooligans" often thwarted by shortage of facilities—your correspondent's comment on shortage of places in detention centres—in fact, there is something of a myth prevailing about shortage of places and it is most unusual nowadays for a court to find that it is unable to make a detention order in respect of those over 17. It is quite true that only five out of 17 centres deal with the younger age group, but one would hardly expect there to be a greater demand for places for those under 17 than for those over.

When the Children and Young Persons Act, 1963, came into force, it was envisaged that the demand for junior detention centres would decrease, in fact, this has not happened and the reason seems to lie largely in the local authorities' lack of facilities for coping with more persistent delinquents in this age group. This same lack is the cause of the more frequent remands of those under 17 to remand centres or, in some cases, prison, and an increase in the number in the same age group serving sentences in borstal.

I doubt whether using measures strictly to prevent further offending football matches is any answer to footballism which, as you can see at any student demo, is not confined to football crowds. Any large gathering of young people can become an occasion for footballism and is particularly likely to do so when drink is freely available.

Comparatively few offenders of this sort are placed on probation and it seems a pity that attention should be focused on the unwillingness of the probation service to be used simply for Saturday afternoon reporting. Many probation officers would expect to achieve something with at least some of the hooligans, given the chance to work with them over a period of time.

The extension of Community Service Orders might be expected to provide another treatment facility or, if the courts prefer to see it that way, another means of punishment, but I would hope there would not be a demand for the Community Service Order to be so organized that the work is always done on a Saturday afternoon.

Football hooliganism is still a minor part of the whole problem of crime with which courts, social workers and probation officers have to deal.

Yours faithfully,
A. G. HUDSON,
Deputy Chief Probation Officer,
West Yorkshire Probation and After-Care Service,
Victoria Chambers,
Wood Street, Wakefield.
August 9.

The Falkland Islands

From the Argentine Ambassador
Sir, In the letter from Sir Miles Clifford to the Editor published in The Times issue of August 9, under your heading of "The Falkland Islands" it is stated that: "there is the Argentine Vice-Consul, Mr. Ernesto Rowe".

This fact is undoubtedly wrong and I would like to point out that there could not possibly be an Argentine Consul on Argentine territory—the Malvinas Islands being part of our national territory—and consequently Mr. Ernesto Rowe has not been invested by our Government with that capacity.

Yours faithfully,
MANUEL DE ANCHORENA,
Argentine Ambassador,
Argentine Embassy,
9 Wilton Crescent, SW1.
August 14.

Social division and politics

From Garter Principal King of Arms
Sir, Wrong diagnosis may lead to wrong prescription. May I, therefore, as one who has for many years studied English historical patterns from the genealogical angle, question certain assumptions, which seem to underlie Mr. Bryan Magee's interesting argument (article, August 14).

He writes of "the astonishing pervasiveness of our caste system" but I would deny—and have denied in print and in debate—that England has, as he ever had, anything approaching a caste system. Neither rich nor poor are closed hereditary groups and I have argued already, and shall argue further in a book now in the press, that in England they never have been.

As Plato and Seneca knew, there is no king not sprung from slaves and no slave but is sprung from kings. I wrote recently of "the falsification of history" through the ignorance of genealogy—the consequence of genealogy is to call it, of conservatives and revolutionaries to represent social classes as in the main closed and continuous in their family membership. Conservatives have not wished it to be known that many of their grandparents were upstarts, while revolutionaries have wanted the credit of introducing a social mobility which has really long existed" (English Genealogy).

England is not the world, but it could be argued that in this matter England, for better or worse, has led the world since the Middle Ages.

Yours truly,
ANTHONY WAGNER,
College of Arms,
Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

From Mr Dick Mynott

Sir, Mr Magee's conscience about "doing nicely" leads him to hope for Labour Governments at the wheel in the coming years. What folly!

He accepts the simple message of the class struggle and ignores its effect in practice. In this country it has not simply divided class against class but also brother against brother. The fight to maintain differentiation on the railways, to deprive travellers of their trains, manning disputes in the print deprive people of their newspapers and magazines; demarcation disputes in the shipyards lead to a larger subsidy from the public purse; so on and so forth. Most disastrous of all we are learning a false lesson: that you never get anything without a fight—a false lesson because it leads to morally questionable and indeed often indefensible attitudes.

Striking dustmen creates health hazards, striking teachers leaves taught those who can least afford a broken education; now we have an ASIMS leader in the north-east agreeing that claims that "patients might die without X-rays seem perfectly justified".

Tenants and socialists like the idea of a caring society but have never thought seriously about the service workers who staff it—and we all get the same support from the trade union movement that Tom Jackson got during the postal strike. There are many other examples of the often dangers of the left who have so long preached an unintelligent and belittling selfishness that they cannot seriously be considered the radicals who will lead us to a more equitable society.

We must face the fundamental question: should we all receive the same wages? If not, what are fair and acceptable differentials? And we will not begin to solve that problem if we resist to the vicious infighting prognosticated with equal-

Definition of charity

From Mr Benedict Nightingale

Sir, You are right to suggest that urgent attention should be given to the question of defining charity and you may be right to declare that "nobody has been able to suggest anything better" than the present hit-and-miss system, which somehow manages to qualify the Lords Day Observance Society, the Quaker Qualifying Society and UNA. But there have been worthwhile attempts—including the suggestion that the Charity Commissioners and the courts could, and should, be much more liberal and liberal in their interpretation of the last of the four classifications made by the judge in the crucial Pemsell case of 1891: trusts for the relief of poverty, for the advancement of education, for the advancement of religion, and for other purposes which are beneficial to the community.

After a good deal of research for a book on the subject, my own conclusion was that designation as a charity should be separated from the financial advantages that, under the present system, automatically accrue to every organisation so designated. In other words, the

Three-card trick in Piccadilly

From Sir Ivo Rigby

Sir, At approximately 2.30 pm, on Friday May 3, whilst walking down Piccadilly, I saw a small crowd of people on the pavement almost immediately outside the Royal Academy.

I stopped to see what was going on. A man was playing the three-card trick. There were four persons in the crowd, clearly astute and abettors, were flourishing sheaves of £10 and £20 notes, frequently picking the right card and being paid out for their successful efforts.

A weather-beaten elderly man passing by (whom I subsequently ascertained to be an Australian tourist), encouraged by the ostensibly successful efforts of others, was prevailed upon to participate. With the able and cooperative assistance of these around him, £100 in £10 and £20 notes was extracted from his wallet and handed over, on his behalf, to the principal operator. Unhappily, he picked the wrong card. The principal operator and his able assistants speedily left the scene—no doubt to set up their pitch in some other part of the West End.

Many will say, with every justifi-

Capital tax effect on forestry

From Mr Charles Taylor

Sir, Taxes can be political expedients but the effect of taxes, however popular they may seem to the bulk of the populace, often has a result opposite to what was intended. Such could happen if the present estate duty benefits are removed from land and timber as proposed by the recent White Paper on capital transfer tax.

It is not the role of the Royal Scottish Forestry Society to take part in a political debate but as the society is concerned in supporting a sound and healthy forest industry it feels that more consideration and consultation should be taken by Government before any proposals are announced.

Over 50 per cent of woodlands in Scotland are in private ownership and the average size of each woodland holding is under 200 acres in extent. If the proposed legislation is put into effect it will mean the virtual cessation of all private forestry in Britain which in the short term can only increase the unemployment problem in rural areas and in the long term will have a serious effect on the viability of the forest industry.

Private woodlands could be left unmanaged, some were in the 1920s and 1930s eventually reducing the amenities of the countryside as well as providing a prolific breeding ground for rabbits, foxes, carrion and hordes of crows, pigeons and other vermin which would cause damage and loss of farming production on the farms adjacent to woodland areas.

If private woodlands were left unmanaged and unmanaged, the loss of timber production would also have an adverse effect on the balance of payments situation which despite the presence of oil in the North Sea may still be a pressing difficulty in the years to come.

The forest industry is a growth industry which can benefit Britain in the future and it must not be put at risk at the expense of short term political gain no matter which party is proposing it.

Since the effects of forestry on the economy are long term it is suggested by the Royal Scottish Forestry Society that they are removed from the political arena and that all parties come together and produce a policy which would strengthen and not weaken the future benefits that can accrue from the hills and uplands of Britain.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES TAYLOR, President,
Royal Scottish Forestry Society,
26 Rutland Square,
Edinburgh.
August 14.

A military coup

From Vice-Admiral Sir David Clouston

Sir, In his article on military take-over prospects (August 14) Mr Roberts claims only superficial contacts with the Services. This may account for his omission from the scenario of the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force.

Anyone who knows the three Services is aware of the deep camaraderie with which sailors behold the military, confined to the land, and with which airmen regard sailors and soldiers, condemned to the surface. This is the cement which binds the three Services indissolubly together. It is also the reason why the idea of a coup by one of them would roll the other two to the aisles.

Your readers can safely assume that the Services are too busy with real life problems to regard military take-over speculation in newspapers as anything other than light relief. This is just as well since the implied reflection on Service loyalties is as unpleasant as it is absurd.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID CLUSTON,
Administrative Director, Business Graduates Association Ltd,
2 Albert Gate, SW1.
August 14.

The Panovs in Britain
From Mr Clive Barnes

Sir, I was most distressed to read Mr B. A. Young's letter (August 15) deploring Mr and Mrs Panov's taking part in what he termed "political demonstrations".

His arguments are specious. While the two former Kirov dancers are, as he says, "guests in this country", their visit has not been sponsored by the British but prompted by the Israeli Government.

The "present liberty", as Mr Young puts it, of the Panovs may be due "largely to the efforts of this country's citizens" (although in fairness there are quite a few thousand American citizens who played at least a part) but this is surely all the more reason for them, knowing the efficacy of Western protest, to demonstrate against what most informed people regard as the heinously trumped-up dangerous-driving charges the Soviet Government is bringing against the Jewish physicist, Victor Plesky, who has also applied to emigrate to Israel.

I trust that Mr Plesky will need no one to demonstrate on behalf of his well-being and liberty. CLIVE BARNES,
450 West End Avenue,
New York, NY 10024,
United States of America.

Lyrics for Britain

From Mr Michael Slot

Sir, Further to Mr Laurence Irving's suggestion (August 14) to bring the last night of the Proms up to date, the following might be of interest:

"Land of pools and bings,
Mother of the elick,
What a shameful thing to
Live our lives on tick;
Wider still and wider
See the trade gap get;
God, who made us borrow,
Get us out of debt."

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL M. SLOT,
Coppitmill,
Laughton,
Nr Lewes,
Sussex.
August 14.

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

FINLAN
Designers and
constructors of
industrial and
commercial
buildings.
JOHN FINLAN LTD Developers of
the 1974-75 4211 industrial land

leak outlook for Court ine creditors as Official receiver is put in charge

Mr Whitmore moved rapidly to appoint an Official Receiver to take charge of Court Line's affairs, as his special role, the outlook for the shareholders, and creditors and frustrated makers looked bleak.

Not that the availability of the whole of the bonding fund would in any case be sufficient in itself to ensure full repayment.

Given that the bulk of the holidaymakers booked to take Horizon holidays before the end of the summer have already paid for their holidays in full and that the average cost of these holidays was between £50-£70, it would seem that the total amount owing to holidaymakers could be considerable.

Whatever holidaymakers are unable to recover under the bonding arrangement, they will have to attempt to recover by joining the ranks of the unsecured creditors.

Exactly how large the overall amount owing to the group's creditors is could take some time to become clear. But though many overseas holidaymakers will have received prompt payments this summer after the outcry that followed the Horizon collapse at the start of the year, the amount owing to trade and financial creditors looks like being extremely high.

The amount unsecured creditors eventually recover will depend largely on three factors. First, the amount of money which can be realised from the liquidation of the company's assets. These include inter alia a number of tankers, several aircraft, hotels in the Caribbean and a number of properties.

There are also the shipbuilding interests the group agreed to sell to the Government for a gross total of £16m, reducing to just under £8m on the repayment to those interests of loans

Societies' receipts at £128m peak in July

By Margaret Stone

More good news for house-buyers was announced yesterday. Building society funds recorded an improvement in July and the trend is continuing into August.

Figures released by the Building Societies Association showed that the net inflow of funds into the movement reached £128m—the highest this year—compared with £93m in June.

As a result there has been a big increase in commitments—mortgages approved but not yet taken up—at £317m, compared with £261m in June and only £147m in July. Advances in July amounted to £248m.

July is traditionally a good month for building society receipts and the gross inflow of funds was up by £113m, to £595m. Withdrawals rose less sharply from £388m in June to £467m despite the onset of the holiday season.

In addition to the further £100m loan from the Government (the fourth tranche out of the total of £500m), there was £114m of interest credited to the societies' accounts and repayments of principal amounting to £132m.

Although the Government loan becomes repayable in October at a rate of half of any net monthly surplus in excess of £50m, the building societies are not unduly worried about the effect that this will have upon their future mortgage lending programme.

The loan has given societies the confidence to increase their mortgage commitments, but because of its temporary nature the actual money has been largely used to increase individual societies' liquidity.

The welcome improvement in building society receipts does not disguise the fact that societies are still facing great pressure on their margins, and have still not resolved their future position on interest rates effectively frozen until September.

Retail prices up 0.9 pc last month to trigger new threshold increase

By Tim Congdon

Retail prices rose by 0.9 per cent last month, similar to the increase in June, according to figures released yesterday by the Department of Employment. Although lower than the very sharp increases in the early months of this year the latest figures still imply an exceptionally high rate of inflation.

A further threshold payment of 40p a week has been activated by the June rise—the seventh so far—making the total benefit to pay packets £2.80. The number of workers affected is believed to be over 10 million.

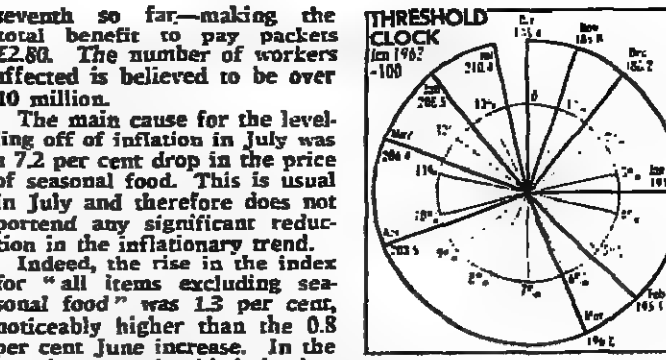
The main cause for the leveling off of inflation in July was a 7.2 per cent drop in the price of seasonal food. This is usual in July and therefore does not portend any significant reduction in the inflationary trend.

Indeed, the rise in the index for "all items excluding seasonal food" was 1.3 per cent, noticeably higher than the 0.8 per cent June increase. In the last three months this index has been climbing at an annual rate of 14.7 per cent. Although lower than the corresponding figure for June—an annual rate of 24.6 per cent—it is still very high.

The all-items index was boosted by increases in electricity charges and many other goods and services, according to the Department of Employment. A major part of the increase in electricity charges, and the raising of British Rail fares, became effective in the month.

Another feature of the index is the slow rise in the cost of housing. This went up in the month by only 0.1 per cent, a clear reflection of the Government's rent freeze. In April there had been a sharp increase in the cost of housing because of higher local authority rates.

The comparatively small July increase will be particularly welcome in advance of the August figures, which will be helped by the reduction in



CBI leader condemns White Paper 'fantasy'

By Malcolm Brown

The question of a boycott by leading industrial companies of the Government's proposed voluntary planning agreement system was left tantalizingly open yesterday by Mr Ralph Batesman, president of the Confederation of British Industry, in a detailed criticism of the White Paper on state intervention.

Mr Batesman refused to be drawn because the proposals in the White Paper, published on Thursday, are not yet law. "We will deal with that one if and when they do have power", he said.

The confederation had no power to instruct its membership and could not give advice without consulting industrial opinion, Mr Batesman added.

But it seems clear that the possibility of a boycott is bound to be discussed both by the high-level advisory committee set up by the president last month and by the CBI's grand council which meets next month.

Mr Batesman described the Government's intervention proposals as "absolutely unreal" and "fantasy".

Rather than provide the regeneration of British industry which the White Paper's title suggested, the proposals seemed to be calculated to lead to stagnation and chaos.

The document was not aimed at regeneration, the improvement of efficiency or economic development; "it is aimed at state ownership, control and intervention".

Making it clear that he did not have much faith in Government promises on the confidentiality of information provided by companies for planning agreements, the CBI president said there must be a risk that such information would find its way to the proposed National Enterprise Board, helping it to plan intervention.

He censured a picture of companies being forced into the tentacles of a voracious NEB by the ineptitude of Government in establishing stable conditions in which finance could be found for essential investment. "What was it said? 'Confidence'?" he asked. "Nothing had been done for a long time to help industry's confidence. Even before the White Paper, industry had been in a troubled state. 'This on top does nothing to help. This further undermines our confidence'".

The Government had ignored the case put forward by the CBI three weeks ago for better Government industry relations. These proposals were embodied in the document industry and Government which had been sent to the Government.

Turning to the question of the cost of the whole package Mr Batesman poured scorn on the Government's claim that "he asked: 'There's no indication at all as far as I can see'". If the Government was really more clever than industry, it would surely have asked itself this question.

103m wiped off share values in another day of nervous selling

Mr Byland

fresh wave of nervous selling in the London stock market today when confidence was further undermined by the collapse of the Court Line travel agency and then by renewed signs of impending financial crisis among banking and insurance companies.

Following the breakdown of talks with the Irish for the terms for the state of a mining lease, Mr Michael McCarthy, chairman of Tara Exploration, said yesterday that his company had given undertakings that a mining lease in the area would be sold to the company. Tara Exploration spent more than £100m in the area, but was developing what is believed to be the largest zinc mine in Europe.

Mr McCarthy said the first time the minister for the first time the terms under which he agreed to grant the lease, despite seven subsequent offers, no agreement could be reached.

It is thought in Dublin that the government now wishes to off about 75 per cent of the

October merger for two London broking firms

Two medium-sized London broking firms, Maguire Roy Marshall and Pidgeon & Co, announced yesterday that they had completed negotiations towards a merger, expected to take effect in October. Both were involved in a recent unsuccessful attempt to achieve a four-way merger including Brewin & Co and Colclough & Co. The new firm, to be known as Pidgeon Maguire, will have 23 partners, comprising all but one of the current partners of the two firms. Senior partner will be Mr R. Russell, at present head of Pidgeon's list of partners.

London Intercontinental Trust, formerly managed by Mr Butler Priest—the London stockbroker hampered in April—has disclosed losses of £65,000 for the period from July 1972 to June 1973, including formation and issue expenses of £14,647.

Unit pricing orders on fresh foods

Meat, fish and vegetables are the first fresh foods to be covered by the unit pricing orders published yesterday by the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection.

The foods are: All fresh chilled and frozen meat when sold pre-packed. Liver, hearts, kidneys, tripe, tongue, oxtail and mince not pre-packed. Fresh, chilled and frozen herring, mackerel and sprats not pre-packed. Fresh, chilled, frozen, salted or smoked fillets of cod, codling, haddock plaice and silt, not pre-packed.

Potatoes and beans, brussels sprouts, brussels tops, curly kale, peas, spinach, spring greens, sprouting broccoli and turnip tops, not pre-packed.

From September 16 all items must show the unit price (that is, price per lb weight), but pre-packed meat, where the weight is quoted, and pre-packed potatoes must also show the selling price.

Fears in America of deepening recession

From Frank Vogl Washington, Aug 16

Latest data published by United States government departments, the New York Federal Reserve Bank and the Federal Reserve Board, coupled with business surveys, strongly indicate that the recession is deepening and that the second half-year upturn, predicted by White House officials, is unlikely to take place.

The Fed said industrial production was almost unchanged last month and about 0.8 per cent below the comparable 1973 level. Latest New York Fed statistics show that loan demand at leading banks in the week ending August 14 rose by just \$24m (nearly £10.5m), after a rise of \$73m. Taken together with figures for the last month, it is becoming evident that loan demand is flattening out.

The Fed's latest money supply figures show a substantial reduction in the growth rate. Money supply on an M1 basis (currency plus demand deposits) has risen 5.6 per cent in the year ending in July, with the seasonally adjusted annual rate over the last three months down to 4.5 per cent.

The M2 money supply (M1 plus time deposits at commercial banks other than large certificates of deposit) rose at a rate over the last year of 8.7 per cent, but was down to 6.7 per cent for the last three months, the Fed stated.

The Wall Street Journal published a lengthy article today, based on interviews with a number of experts, showing that the sharp increase in business inventories is giving rise to fears of a slump. Business leaders support this view.

The flattening-out of loan demand and the tight money policies of the Fed, plus declines in real incomes, are slowly producing a significant decline in general economic activity.

Business inventories are at record levels, according to data produced by the Commerce Department. This is widely taken to represent a general picture, rather than a thorough and detailed analysis of the situation.

Several experts now believe businessmen are deciding to reduce stocks and cut purchases, and that the convergence of so many simultaneous and similar decisions will lead to a deepening of the recession.

Tara Exploration mining minister lease

Mr Michael McCarthy, chairman of Tara Exploration, said yesterday that his company had given undertakings that a mining lease in the area would be sold to the company. Tara Exploration spent more than £100m in the area, but was developing what is believed to be the largest zinc mine in Europe.

Mr McCarthy said the first time the minister for the first time the terms under which he agreed to grant the lease, despite seven subsequent offers, no agreement could be reached.

It is thought in Dublin that the government now wishes to off about 75 per cent of the

Mr J. Sterling to head combined T & C group

By Christopher Wilkins

Mr Jeffrey Sterling, who became managing director and vice-chairman of Town & City Properties when it acquired control of his Sterling Guarantee Trust earlier this year, is to become chairman of the combined group.

He will replace Mr Barry East, one of the great property developers of the 1950s and 1960s who built Town & City into one of the biggest British property companies. Mr East is to resign from the board in October.

Four other directors, Mr W. Wade, Mr A. Saunders, Mr D. J. Insole and Sir Charles Johnston, are also resigning, effectively leaving control of the group in the hands of former Sterling men. In June, another four of the original Town & City directors announced their resignations.

Town & City's profits last year fell from £5.6m to £1.64m. Bank "strength", Keyser's Urban, which sold Central & District to Town & City, has a degree of capital strength which is a "source of reassurance", Mr Edward Du Cann, Keyser chairman, said yesterday in his annual statement.

£4.25m US bid for Advance Electronics

Shares in Advance Electronics, the Essex-based instrument maker, jumped 23p to 85p on the Stock Exchange yesterday after a cash bid for the company worth 95p a share, or £4.25m in total, was announced by Gould Inc, a Chicago company.

Advance disclosed last week that it was having talks with possible bidders, when the share price was 45p. Directors have accepted the offer in respect of their own holdings—totaling around 2 per cent of the equity—and are recommending acceptance to other shareholders.

An Advance director said last night that the company was facing rapidly rising bank interest charges to finance expansion, because funds were not available through the stock market.

Pre-tax profits rose by 36 per cent to £0.7m last year. "We cannot exploit our potential on our own", the director said.

Gould is a manufacturer of electrical, electronic and industrial products. Its sales last year were worth £308m.

Canning Town Glass inquiry

Investigations are taking place at Canning Town Glass Works into the past actions of certain former directors.

Mr R. C. Miquel—who recently took over the chair from Lord Brayley, now a minister—says in his annual report that the investigation should result in the recovery of moneys by the company and its subsidiaries.

W Germany cuts reserves ratio

Frankfurt, Aug 16.—Minimum reserves ratios on liabilities against residents will be reduced by 10 per cent of present levels with effect from September 1. Releasing DM4,750m (about £79m) liquidity, the West German Federal Bank said today.

The measure has been taken to compensate for a tightening of bank liquidity caused by currency outflows and the expected further tightening in September for seasonal reasons. Dr Ottmar Emminger, the bank's vice-president said.

This does not represent a change in the bank's stability policy, he added.

The bank is in agreement with the government that there is no reason to change the general direction of West German Federal Bank policies, Dr Emminger said.

\$300m inflow for Fed bank

From Our United States Economic Correspondent Washington, Aug 16

Short-term repurchase agreements worth \$300m (about £128m) were bought by the New York Federal Reserve Bank for unspecified customers—generally believed to be Middle East oil producing countries—in the market yesterday. The rate on the agreements was about 11.5 per cent, market experts said today.

The Fed had stated its intention on Wednesday to buy a large volume of one-day to 15-day repurchase agreements for customers.

The transactions simply involve buying securities, in this case government securities, on

560 lose jobs in steel closure

The Sheerness Steel Co yesterday announced a complete closure of its works on the Isle of Sheppey, Kent, putting 560 men out of work.

Ninety-five craftsmen and craft assistants have been on strike since July 10. A company spokesman said yesterday the decision to close was a direct result of the craft unions' rejection of a TUC disputes committee ruling, ordering an immediate return.

The Times index: 83.39 -3.03
F.T. index: 210.3 -9.4

THE POUND			
	Bank	Bank	
	buys	sells	
Australia \$	1.63	1.59	
Austria S	44.50	42.50	
Belgium Fr	95.25	92.50	
Canada \$	2.24	2.29	
Denmark Kr	14.45	14.05	
Finland Mk	8.95	8.70	
France Fr	11.40	11.10	
Germany DM	6.25	6.05	
Greece Dr	72.00	69.75	
Hongkong S	12.20	11.75	
Italy Lr	1610.00	1560.00	
Japan Yn	735.00	710.00	
Netherlands Gld	6.25	6.15	
Norway Kr	13.00	12.65	
Portugal Esc	67.75	58.75	
S Africa Rd	1.94	1.86	
Spain Pes	135.00	131.00	
Sweden Kr	10.55	10.25	
Switzerland Fr	7.15	6.90	
US \$	2.38	2.33	
Yugoslavia Dnr	37.50	35.50	

Japan signs Iraq oil pact

Tokyo, Aug 16.—An economic and technical cooperation agreement under which Japanese credits will be extended to Iraq for development projects in exchange for a stable supply of crude oil products has been signed.

Japan has pledged a total of \$1,000m (435m) in loans, including a \$250m Government credit. Government sources said Iraq was understood to

STOP PRESS DEVELOPMENT

AREA STATUS GRANTED

TO SOUTH GLAMORGAN

To add to all its advantages in environment, manpower resources and supporting services, South Glamorgan (which includes CARDIFF the Welsh Capital) has just gained full Development Area Status.

Benefits for manufacturing industry include...

20% Tax free grant for Plant, Machinery, Buildings.

£3 per man per week Regional Employment Premium

For further information contact

Rhodri Morgan

South Glamorgan County Industrial Development Officer,
County Headquarters,
Newport Road, Cardiff
Phone 499022 Ext. 3463

PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Grouse

No-claim discounts under motor insurance mean what they say. Apart from some exceptions (which need not concern us now), if a claim is made on a motor policy, all or part of the no-claim discount will be forfeited at renewal. That is reasonable.

What may not be so reasonable is the fact that a no-claim discount may be lost when, in the motorist's eyes, there is no reason why his insurers should pay a claim, and he has no wish for them to do so.

This can arise where a motorist sometimes has to use his car on his company's business, and this occasional business use (by the policyholder in person) is covered under the policy. The employer, however, needs to be sure that he has

protection, and so arranges a separate policy to cover his company business. In this event, the insurers will try to mitigate their loss by asking the employee's motor insurers to contribute towards the claim. If they do so, the employee forfeits all or part of his no-claim discount. And it is unlikely that the employer will make good that loss.

Why, when the risk is covered by the employer's policy, should the employee's policy be required to contribute? It appears that contribution rights of this kind exist between insurers, but are independent of policyholders. A logical way of tackling this problem would be for an employer's insurers to agree not to demand a contribution from the insurers of the employees. Agreed, a higher premium would be justified, but the employer

would then be bearing the insurance cost for the full "business risk" element. At present, the employer is getting the cover on the cheap because the employee's insurers may contribute, and, in return, the employee will lose all or part of his no-claim discount.

That would settle the difficulty; but it seems that insurers are not anxious to issue policies on that basis.

At present, an employee can argue with his insurers that, if they make a contribution, that is their affair. So far as he is concerned, the claim is being met by the employer's policy and he has no intention of asking for any claim to be paid, and thus does not feel that his no-claim discount should be affected. But that may not prove to be a watertight argument—however reasonable it may appear to a layman.

Insurance

Don't write off annuities

In the past, an annuity was looked upon as a means whereby, by making annuities, widows and others could live off capital in their declining years without running the risk of finding that the capital had run out while they were still comparatively hale and hearty.

By paying capital to an insurance company, it would provide a fixed income for life—irrespective of the period for which the annuitant might live. For tax purposes, part of each payment is looked upon as an instalment of capital being repaid (which is tax free), and the remainder is regarded as income, which is taxed in the same way as investment income.

The Inland Revenue has arbitrary rules about the amount of the "capital" element of the benefits from an annuity, dependent on one's sex, and one's age when the annuity is bought. The type of annuity, also, has an effect on the final figure.

This type of annuity was popular when interest rates were lower than they are now. Effectively, income was increased by realising some of the capital each year. But, although the yield from this has increased (because of the higher rates of interest which the insurance companies can obtain on the lump sums paid to them for annuities), they have not increased at the same pace as market interest rates.

Nevertheless, certain types of annuity have much to offer, and it is likely that they will be used in plenty of ways after the promised Finance Bill in the autumn, since they should be virtually unaffected by it.

The important point about

annuities is that an insurance company does not have to pay tax on the investment income of its annuity fund if this income does not exceed the benefits paid out. Naturally, insurance companies make it their business to maintain the correct balance so that, normally, an annuity fund operates virtually on a gross basis.

That is one of the reasons why the income bonds, which were sold in such quantities before the Budget changes, were so popular.

The actual income from an income bond was provided by a term annuity which was bought with part of the investment. This provided a pre-determined number of years, with no return at the end of the term. The repayment of the original investment at the end of the term was achieved by means of a deferred annuity with a cash option—which was bought with the rest of the initial purchase price for the bond.

This cash simply accumulated on a tax-free basis. Either a guaranteed annuity for life could be taken at the end of the term, or a cash option. Income bonds were based on the premise that the cash option would be taken.

The Budget proposals have not affected the term annuity. New deferred annuities, however, will be affected in one (quite reasonable) way if the cash option is taken, but not if the annuity for life is taken. The difference between the purchase price and its value in the form of the cash option at the end of the term—was sub-

ject to higher rate tax, less basic rate tax. For contracts arranged since the Budget, that profit will be subject to the annuitant's full rate of income tax for investment income.

Term annuities, however, are still an attractive proposition. There is the advantage that the fund into which a capital sum is paid will be virtually free from tax on its investment income. But, of course, only part of the benefits paid out by the insurance company will be taxed as income.

The disadvantage to this type of contract lies in the fact that the capital paid over to the insurance company is gone for good. This does not always matter.

For instance, there are schemes for the payment of school fees based on annuities where a parent or grandparent can earn a "discount" off the normal fees by making the payment in advance.

Under one type of scheme, capital is paid to trustees who then purchase an annuity to provide a fixed benefit per term while it is estimated a child will be at school. Here, there has been the advantage that it has been possible to make the arrangements so that the amount paid over by the parent or grandparent should be free from estate duty, irrespective of how soon death may occur. Now that will stand up under the proposed new legislation remains to be seen.

A variation for those who cannot make a lump sum payment, is for an annuity to be bought by means of monthly, or annual, payments. This, also, is being used successfully for the payment of school fees.

The drawback to term annuities as a form of guaranteed investment is that, if one wants to have one's original investment returned at the end of the day, some other arrangement must be made, now that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has taken away much of the attraction of using a deferred annuity with a cash option for this purpose.

The London Life Association started the idea of part of the benefits from a term annuity being devoted to a 10-year qualifying profit-sharing endowment policy. The idea has been copied by a number of other offices, and certainly this has the advantage of returning the capital at the end of the day with no liability to tax on the part of the bond holder, since this is the maturity proceeds from a qualifying life policy.

Nevertheless, the insurance company's life fund will have paid tax at 37.5 per cent on its investment income, and will have had to pay tax on realised capital gains.

Another way of building up money at the end of the day is to buy a low coupon dated gilt-edged stock, since the capital appreciation or redemption will be free from capital gains tax. Whether, in fact, one really needs to replace the original investment is open to question. After all, if inflation continues at anything like its current pace, the purchasing power of the money recovered at the end of the day will bear little relation to the purchasing power of the same amount invested, say, 10 years earlier.

John Drummond

Round-up

The Bank can't give it away

There is £40m of private individuals' money sitting in the Bank of England. It isn't earning a penny in interest—and the Bank of England would dearly love the owners to come forward and claim it.

So, if you hold any personal tax reserve certificates, do encash them without delay. Tax reserve certificates were originally introduced as a method of enabling the individual to save, with interest, to meet his future tax bills.

However, the system has been gradually phased out over the past couple of years, and holders have had ample warning that any unused tax certificates held after January 1 this year would no longer earn interest.

But, to judge by results, the Bank of England has been having a difficult job getting the certificates cashed. At the beginning of this month there were some 70,326 holders of certificates with a collective worth of £40m, not to mention 890 people (including possibly a few companies) who hold the old-style certificates, with a face value of £221,426, which ceased to be sold in 1965.

The combined effects of inflation and the absence of any interest relegate personal tax reserve certificates to the status of money kept in an old sock under the bed. So unless the certificates can be conveniently used to meet an imminent tax bill, do withdraw them.

Home income plans, originally thought to be a victim of the Budget proposals to restrict loan interest income tax relief to mortgages only, have been reprieved under the Finance Act. Now the companies which were in this market have begun to reintroduce their home income schemes.

These are designed for elderly people owning the freehold (or long leasehold) of their homes.

A loan is taken out against the collateral of the house enabling the owner to buy an annuity. Out of this he must pay the interest on the loan—which, thanks to the all-party pressure during the Finance Bill debate is now eligible for tax relief—but will also be left with appreciable income in his net spendable income.

Quick off the mark this week was Unitholders' Provident Assurance, now a subsidiary of Hambro Life, which has just reintroduced its Home Income plan. Under the scheme, there are three options open to prospective customers.

The first is a capital protected annuity which means that, in the event of death, any balance of the annuity purchase price less the amount of annuity already paid out, is returned to one's estate.

The second option is a straightforward annuity which can be written on a joint-life and survivor basis and is therefore suitable for married couples as the annuity will not cease on the first death. The third choice enables the owner to take a cash lump sum with a smaller annuity.

The rate of interest being charged by Unitholders is 8 per cent (9 per cent where the cash option is taken). Prospective customers must be over 70 years old or 75 in the case of married couples. The loan must be repaid within six months of death—which could well involve the sale of the house then.

Law

Spreading the net of regulated tenancies



Potential tenants, but what protection will they get?

It was an attempt to curb the cost of living over 50 years ago which first led to the introduction of rent control. Today we have two kinds of protected tenancy. Firstly, the old type of controlled tenancy, now moribund, where the rent was pegged to the rateable value. Secondly, the newer, regulated tenancy, where a fair rent is assessed every three years, with reference to current rents, as determined by a rent officer.

The Rent Act, 1974, effected a revolution. Before such protection had related only to unfurnished lettings, but as from August 14, protection is extended to furnished properties, provided the landlord does not reside in the same building. In effect, most furnished tenancies will, henceforth, become regulated tenancies.

The essence of rent protection is that both for controlled and regulated tenancies is that they are given a statutory right to stay in their accommodation, despite any notice to quit given by the landlord. This is a personal right only, and cannot be sold, although it can pass on the tenant's death to his widow, or other member of his family.

On the death of the inheritor, it can be inherited a second time by another member of the family. The result is that the landlord can only regain possession as a result of a court order, and then only in special circumstances.

The distinction between old "controlled" tenancies and new "regulated" tenancies is now largely historical. Originally, in 1957, Parliament's plan was to phase out control for existing protected tenancies. In addition, all controls for future lettings were removed. So anyone seeking a house or flat thereafter, had to pay the full market rent as augmented by scarcity.

Anyone who had a tenancy before 1957, was lucky, paying far below the market rent. The rent was payable under a pre-1957 tenancy was rigidly fixed, generally at twice the gross value at the time, plus a possible 12½ per cent yearly increase for improvements.

This state of affairs lasted until 1965, when new controls had to be introduced, to stabilize the rent market. These were based on the concept of the "regulated tenancy" under which independent rent officers were to be appointed to decide and register fair rents for lettings made after 1957, but ignoring scarcity in their assessment of what is fair.

Since the Housing and Finance Act, 1972, the aim has been to phase out all old controlled lettings by mid-1975, and convert them, provided they have not been declared unfit, into regulated lettings. This means that instead of the rent being pegged, the tenant will have to pay a fair rent. Generally an increase is by three instalments spread over two years.

The position now is that most furnished and all but the most expensive unfurnished accommodation is subject to

rent control. In London this means any house or flat having a rateable value of £1,500 or less. Outside London, the rateable value limit is £750. In practice, these figures (which were fixed by the Counter-Inflation Act last year) mean that relatively few flats or houses in this country will be outside the scope of rent protection. Either they will be controlled if the tenant went into occupation before 1957, or regulated if he went into occupation after that date.

The question whether his tenancy is protected is important to the tenant and often more so to the landlord, particularly when he comes to sell. One of the undesirable side-effects of control was that, sadly, a tenant who died, leaving a house had a substantially lower value than it would have had if sold with vacant possession.

This is the second article in a series on rented accommodation. Ronald Irving looks at the protection for regulated tenants, a category which has, in effect, been recently enlarged by the inclusion of furnished tenancies protected by the new Rent Act which came into operation this week.

But once the tenant left or died his value shot up. As a result, for property investors who could afford to play a waiting game (or who were unscrupulous and paid to remove tenants), there were nice pickings to be had. The man who suffered was the small, private landlord.

Occasionally the law bent its rules backwards to help the small landlord as happened when Mr Bailey agreed to sell his house at an exceptionally low price in the mistaken belief that his tenant was protected. Before the sale was completed the tenant left without claiming protection.

As a result, the house almost trebled in value as Mr Bailey tried to back out. Normally once a contract has been signed such a mistake would benefit the purchaser. However the judge allowed the vendor to call off the sale, but gave the purchaser the option of buying at the increased price.

On the other hand, in order to claim protection the tenant's accommodation must be a separate unit. If he is sharing essential living accommodation with his landlord, such as a kitchen, it would be unfair for the landlord permanently to find a hostile tenant under his feet at every meal.

In this case the tenant is in the same position as a furnished tenant whose landlord resides in the same building. He can apply to the Rent Tribunal for six months security which can be extended if need be.

Where the tenant shares only a bathroom with his landlord he will have full protection, no matter how much time their respective families may spend in it. So too if he shares

a kitchen or other essential accommodation, not with another tenant, but with another member of his family.

Does all this mean the tenant who can satisfy the requirements of the Rent Act is irremovable? There are a limited number of situations about a dozen, where a protected tenant can be made to go. But even in these a court order would amount to a criminal offence.

Take the common situation of a man who has to go away a long period, say to a foreign country. As an owner-occupier he can ensure that he will be able to get his home back when he returns provided he has the tenant's written notice that he is making the let as an owner-occupier.

Again, a landlord may possess for himself or a member of his family, or his daughter may be getting married or his aged parents be in need of a home. Here can get the tenant out only if he can prove that he or his family would suffer more by his departure than the tenant would suffer by being put out. But sitting tenants already in a property when the landlord purchased cannot be put out on this ground if bought after 1965.

There are many cases test with a landlord's status of offering his property as an alternative accommodation, these cases tend to show in practice this is often a starter. Tenants have a managed to stay on as though the alternative accommodation offered has been superior.

Tenants are being satisfied and insist on an equivalent flat down to the amenity. Last year a landlord ordered Mrs Francis to move into an alternative flat with larger rooms as well as own bathroom. She preferred stay where she was, so the landlord was sharing his flat with her. She said that her flat, in a quiet road, where the one offered was on a thoroughfare near a pub house and a cinema. The Court of Appeal agreed with her. The landlord's offer was not an alternative accommodation, and she was allowed to stay put.

Even where the tenant refrains from paying rent, the order for possession must be given him a chance to clear arrears by weekly instalments. Only if he has a persistent statutory shortcomings, such as subletting at a huge profit, can the landlord permanently find a hostile tenant under his feet at every meal.

In practice it is unlikely to be easy and will generally involve a costly and protracted court action even to the extent of calling in a court bailiffs finally to get rid of him.

Ronald Irving

Join the club, everybody else is

You may have heard that senior members of the intellectual left have formed a new club, the Tuesday Club, under the aegis of Mr Tony Benn. It is so called, partly to distinguish it from the Monday Club, and partly because it meets on Tuesday nights for cabaret-style little dinners at which pins are stuck into the waxen images of non-members.

Further researches by your fearless reporter have disclosed the existence of a whole nest of other clubs named on similar lines, so that there is now hardly a day left in the calendar itself, let alone the week, which has not been used as a peg from which to hang one.

Among the most important of these organizations are the following:

The Friday Evening Club

This is also known as the Poets (or Push Off Early, Tomorrow's Saturday) Club. Actually, it has had a profound influence on public opinion, being dedicated to the proposition that life is short and one gives a damn anyway. Its members are drawn from all sections of the community but seem curiously loath to admit that they belong to it.

It may therefore be difficult to understand how the club could possibly flourish, but actions speak louder than words, and the distinctive behaviour of its membership has brought it to the point where it is perhaps one of the most influential bodies in the country today, having made an indelible mark on the whole pattern of United Kingdom economic development over the past decade.

The Wet Sunday Afternoon Club

This body was deliberately formed to counterbalance the growing power of the former. Its ranks include eminent eco-

nomists, bankers, cracker-barrel philosophers, and even a few politicians, bound together by the common view that Everything is Going To The Dogs.

Within the organization, however, there are a number of divergent considerations. Some members hold that industrial growth is wicked and we will all end up poisoned, while others say that unless we have more industrial growth we will all end up starving, back-dead in the common parlance of the course, although curiously enough a few members also belong to the Friday Evening Club as well.

The driving philosophy behind this particular sub-group can be summed up in the phrase "It's all right, but there's nothing we can do about it."

There is some talk of it splintering off all together and forming its own Rainy Bank Holiday Club, for the pursuit and encouragement of profitless grousing.

Altogether a different cup of tea is the Equinox Club, a pure-milk-of-the-gospel socialist organization which celebrates

the only two days in the year on which the monstrous inequality between night and day is finally rectified. The club meets for its vernal festival in Hampstead, while the autumn one is held in Blackpool during the Labour Party Conference.

February 29 marks a climax in the operations of the Leap Year Society, which holds a masked ball on the date every fourth year. The interests of its members veer primarily towards the numerous forms of commercial matrimony such as takeovers, mergers, and the balling out of the small and the weak by more powerful sugar daddies.

Hard times have brought its activities to fever-pitch and recruitment of new members has been running at a very high level for some time, particularly in the secondary banking sector. Some of the benefits of membership are hard to evaluate, but the club does not seem to stop the headlong rush of members into each other's arms. The society's motto, "Huddle Together For Warmth", has become one of

the passwords of this day and age.

The aims and objects of the New Year's Eve Club have been subtly changed over recent months. At the last annual general meeting, it was decided to hold a "push off early tomorrow's Saturday" party.

Among the leading lights in this "I'll Never Get Caught Like That Again" movement has been the Bank of England itself, which has never before appeared in the slightest degree interested in the club's activities.

The Last Day of the Month Club is losing membership rapidly, and has become virtually defunct. Members used to arrange for the payment of their bills to be made regularly 30 days after they were received, but now practically none of them is able to abide by the club regulations and most have been expelled in consequence.

Finally, though, I am pleased to announce the formation of another association, clearly destined to become a vital instrument of world peace and human happiness, which dissatisfied members of any of the clubs previously mentioned are most welcome to join.

Its aims are simple and direct, its philosophy is wise and benevolent. Its influence is all-embracing and its name is The Every Other Saturday Morning Club—by no means exclusively to regular readers of this column.

Francis Kinsman

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Super Gold Round 31/4" x 6"	110.00	88.00	Edinburgh 20 1/2" x 5 1/2"	116.00
Super Gold Round 31/4" x 6"	84.00	67.20	Edinburgh 20 1/2" x 5 1/2"	182.75
Super Gold Round 31/4" x 6"	110.00	88.00	Edinburgh 20 1/2" x 5 1/2"	85.40
Super Gold Round 31/4" x 6"	104.95	84.00	Edinburgh 20 1/2" x 5 1/2"	137.95
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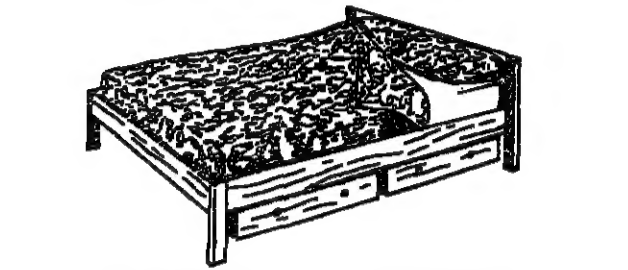
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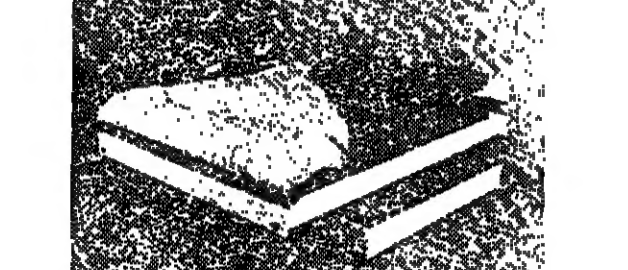
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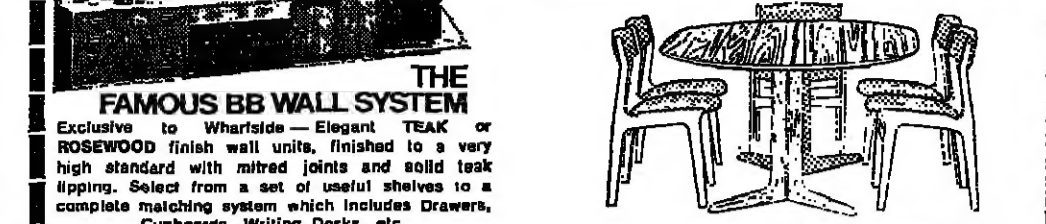
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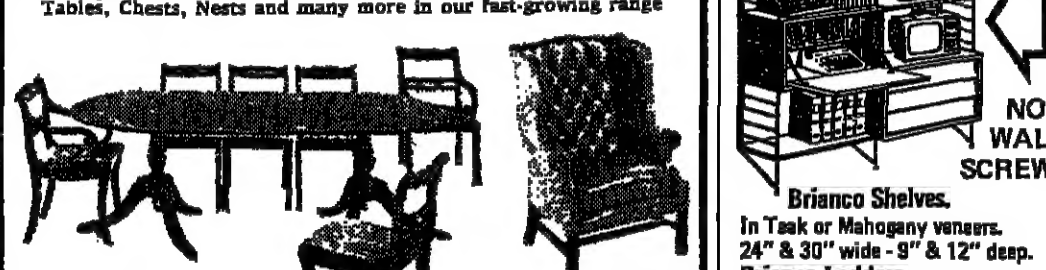
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